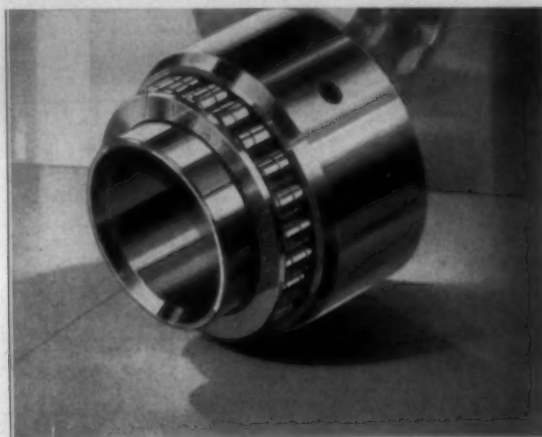


# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 41

CHARLOTTE, N. C., DECEMBER 24, 1931

No. 17



## Specify Them by Name on your Next Order

Practically all types of looms are now available with Hyatt Roller Bearings—the proved bearing for every type of textile machinery.

Hyatt Roller Bearings are a necessary, fundamental, integral part of looms. Consider them in their proper classification. Not as "extras" or "gadgets," but as an assurance of quality construction, power saving operation . . . a safeguard against wear, excessive maintenance and lubrication.

And like looms, Hyatt equipped preparatory and finishing machines run more efficiently, require less lubricating, and help produce better yarn or cloth. Hyatt Roller Bearing Company, Newark, Detroit, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Oakland.

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**ROLLER BEARINGS**  
PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS

## Of Interest To Every Mill Manager

United States Government Patent Office has granted and issued Patent No. 1,773,783 to Howard Bros. Mfg. Co., Worcester, Mass., covering its Card Clothing foundation.

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- 1.—It resists stretching while in use so that when once on the card properly installed, it stays "put."
- 2.—It has greater tensile strength (by test) than any other foundation of similar manufacture.
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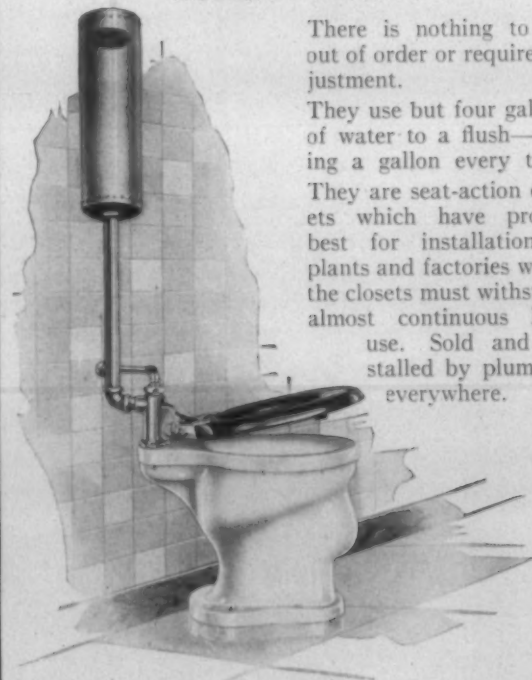
*Note—Our cloths are manufactured in AMERICAN MILLS. Can your card clothing manufacturer make this statement?*

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There is nothing to get out of order or require adjustment.

They use but four gallons of water to a flush—saving a gallon every time.

They are seat-action closets which have proved best for installation in plants and factories where the closets must withstand almost continuous hard use. Sold and installed by plumbers everywhere.

**JOSEPH A. VOGEL COMPANY**  
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That's what it is—as advertised. Although it has taken us a little more than a century to gradually build it. Our technical service today has cost us close to a million dollars. As makers and distributors of products that play such a vital part in the textile industry, we must know to an absolute certainty just what our products can or cannot do for our clients. This service is particularly adapted to your specific textile needs and is available any time to assist in solving your problems.

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For weighting and finishing all textiles

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# The NEW C & K Precision Family of Looms

*Crompton & Knowles Loom Works* realizes that there are enough looms of most types already in existence, and consequently is committed to the policy of recommending, not an increase in the number of existing looms, but a replacement of old looms with fewer and more efficient new ones.

*The NEW C & K Precision Family* does not represent a redesigning of old looms but entirely new construction along automotive principles, with roller bearings and simplified parts.

At first glance the layman might think the looms not radically different from the old. But the millman instantly sees the carefully machined surfaces that mark the definite departure from the rough castings that have been characteristic of loom manufacture. Incidentally, these machined surfaces bespeak the tremendous investment and modernization which *Crompton & Knowles* had to make in its own production equipment as a prerequisite to this new loom.

We are glad through this modernization of *our* plant to give you *better looms for less money*. These same precision looms can give you a *better product at less cost*.

## THE NEW C & K PRECISION FAMILY

### *High Speed Worsted*

4 x 1 Automatic; 4 x 4 Non-automatic

### *Cotton King* — Cam or dobby

2 x 1 and 4 x 1 bobbin changing

2 x 1 and 1 x 1 shuttle changing

### *Super Silk*

Cone, dobby or intermediate head

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2 x 1 or 4 x 1 bobbin changing

2 x 1 shuttle changing

PRECISION PRINCIPLES OF CONSTRUCTION ALIKE IN ALL

## CROMPTON & KNOWLES LOOM WORKS

WORCESTER - PROVIDENCE



# The HEDDLE for KNOBBY YARNS

Specially designed for the weaving of the popular fabrics made of knobby yarns.

Large eye, turned half way round permits the free passing of this irregular warp thread.

Eliminates all danger of chafing and obstruction.

Lower your costs with increased production by the use of this Special Heddle.

Send us a sample of what you are weaving and we will recommend the proper heddle.

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New England Office:  
44 Franklin St.  
Providence, R. I.

Foreign Offices:  
Huddersfield, Eng.  
Shanghai, China

Note in enlarged view how the rounded, glass smooth eye, almost a half turn, permits free unobstructed passage of warp thread without chafing. Also note scientific crimping at top which prevents heddle turning on bar.



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1931

# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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CHARLOTTE, N. C., DECEMBER 24, 1931

No. 17

## 1931 Witnessed Mobilization of World-Wide Forces to Expand Markets For Cotton

THE extension of markets and new uses for cotton assumed world-wide proportions during 1931, according to George A. Sloan, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute. In a statement just issued, Mr. Sloan cited many instances to show that vigorous efforts in the United States to stimulate increased demand for cotton have given a new impetus abroad and particularly in Europe to this type of work.

"Although the American cotton manufacturers, at great expense, have pioneered in the development of new uses during the past five years," said Mr. Sloan, "the results of their studies in this country are made available to consumers of cotton in Europe, South America, Canada and the Far East. The quest of new uses has developed into a world-wide movement with an increasingly helpful influence to be anticipated therefrom in effecting a greater consumption of cotton with enduring benefits to American cotton growers and manufacturers alike.

### AMERICAN DECORATIVE FABRICS IN LONDON MUSEUM

"One of the outstanding recognitions of the progress made in the styling and designing of American cotton textiles is to be found in the recent acceptance by the Victoria and Albert Museum in London of a group of decorative cottons made in this country. The patterns selected were developed by Miss Ruth Reeves, noted American artist, in co-operation with the Cotton-Textile Institute, in a practical application of the 'art in industry' principle. Requests for Swatch Books of representative styled cottons published each season by the Institute have come from England, France, Germany, Switzerland, Sweden and from far-away Australia and Japan.

### EXTENDING COTTON'S DOMAIN

"A new uses exhibit showing other newly-developed adaptations of various cotton fabrics for apparel as well as for household and industrial purposes was assembled by the Cotton-Textile Institute and during 1931 sent on an exhibition tour of textile centers in England, France, Holland, Switzerland, Egypt and Spain."

Through the offices of Norman S. Pearse, general secretary of the International Federation of Master Cotton spinners and Manufacturers Associations, Manchester, England, the accomplishments in the United States in extending both new and established markets for cotton

are transmitted at regular intervals to cotton manufacturers throughout Europe. Upon returning to England after a visit to America early this fall, Mr. Pearse made a tour of the continent, addressing practically all of the national groups of textile producers, to describe the new uses activities of the Cotton-Textile Institute in co-operation with the United States Departments of Agriculture and Commerce. In the wake of this trip has come the announcement of the formation of an agency for the promotion of cotton textiles in Czecho-Slovakia and similar bodies have been proposed for Germany, France and England.

### NEW USES

At a recent meeting in Wiesbaden, Germany, of the International Cotton Committee, made up of delegates from the predominant textile producing countries of Europe, these important customers of the American cotton farmer extended, by resolution, their full support to the movement for having American cotton bales covered with cotton fabric. This committee has made an appeal to the Secretary of Agriculture at Washington to urge the adoption of cotton baling material. Among the advantages cited for the latter is the elimination of the difficulty frequently encountered of spinning American cotton when there are inter-mixed with it fibres of the other material now commonly employed for bale covering.

As a result of the Cotton-Textile Institute's collaboration with foreign manufacturers, many of the new uses for cotton first evolved from experiments in this country, including fabrics for letterheads, advertising brochures, menus, radio broadcasting manuscripts and programs of all sorts, are now to be found abroad in commercial use. Similarly the decorative possibilities of wall paneling, recently developed in the United States through the use of thin veneers of fine woods mounted on layers of cotton sheeting, have resulted in many inquiries from abroad.

Following experiments with cotton fabrics in the construction of roads in South Carolina and Texas, this use for cotton has been subjected to a thorough investigation and study on the part of governmental or private interests in Spain, Germany, India, Egypt, Italy and England. In the last-named country an actual construction for test

(Continued on Page 23)

# Progress in Textile Machinery Development

**I**N its annual report to the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Textile Section describes developments in textile machinery in the past year. The committee making the report, which is given in part below, consists of Paul H. Merriman, Chairman, Henry M. Burke, M. A. Goldrick, Jr., Clifford H. Ramsay, H. V. W. Scott and W. L. Conrad, the original report being prepared by Mr. Conrad.

Notwithstanding the existing depression and the fact that industry as a whole has been materially retarded, both as to production and development of new ideas, the textile industry has apparently made very considerable progress in the solution of industrial problems and in the development of machinery for its many processes.

Unlike other industries, the textile industry is divided into what might almost be termed co-operative branches, each with its own particular problems, although in a general way co-ordinated by construction and co-operative policies. In the cotton and woolen industries much progress has been made in the development of mechanism and processes which tend to simplify the work of production by eliminating wasteful operations and instituting methods for better control of manufacturing the product.

In the silk and rayon industries, which are so closely allied, much time and study have been given to research. In the knit goods and the finishing industries there has perhaps been more decided improvement than in any of the other co-ordinates, and in the finishing industry especially there has been developed a mechanism—described in this report—which is perhaps the farthest-reaching development made in many years in the textile industry.

## DEVELOPMENT OF COTTON MACHINERY

Considerable development has taken place and improved mechanism has been introduced in the cotton industry, and this is particularly noticeable in the handling of the carding and warp-manufacturing machinery, together with the control mechanism for this particular operation.

High-speed looms both for the manufacturing of cotton and worsted fabrics have added much to the already well-developed loom industry. These new looms contain many novel mechanical refinements, and their operation apparently is smoother and more uniform than that of the older type; and the fact that the new box loom permits the running of several colors at high speed makes it one of the outstanding developments.

A new automatic loom incorporating a number of important improvements has been announced; among the advantages claimed for this loom is the ability to weave full 41-inch goods on a 40-inch loom. It is possible also to use larger rolls of cloth, a larger yarn beam, and larger shuttles than could be employed with previous models. The new loom has been designed to run at a high speed, and it is stated that two mill installations for tests are running successfully at 190 to 200 picks per minute.

## HIGH SPEED WINDERS

A high-speed rotary-traverse winder adapted for winding either cones or tubes, and particularly distinguished by the fact that it has no reciprocating parts for traversing the yarn lengthwise of the package, was announced early this year. It is stated that as a result of this ar-

range ment there is no perceptible friction or strain imposed on the yarn by the traversing means, and it is possible, therefore, to run the machine at an exceptionally high speed.

Maintenance of stabilized atmospheric conditions at any predetermined standard is said to be made possible with an air-circulating system, which maintains a constant relative humidity in the opener and picker rooms, controls the regain of the stock as it passes through the primary stages of manufacture and accomplishes this with relatively inexpensive equipment and simple layout.

In England an important development in the inclined mule spindle ring frame has been noted. It is stated that this equipment eliminates the drag during winding which limits the fineness and softness of yarn spun on the usual spring frame. In this country there is some skepticism regarding the importance of this invention as far as present ring spinning is concerned.

## COMPOUND DRAFTING SPINNING FRAME

Another development, of German origin, is a compound drafting spinning frame. Its outstanding feature is that there are two sets of drafting rollers, between which is inserted a small twist tube for the purpose of condensing the strand and presenting it to the second set of drafting rollers in suitable form. The second drawing series is designed as a high-drafting unit, and either the Casablanca apron-drafting unit or one of the well-known pull-through roller-drafting devices and three-roller type may be used. It is stated that drafts of from 40 to 400 may be used, depending upon the length and uniformity of the cotton staple.

A combination warping and gassing equipment for handling either balled or beamed warps has been brought out during the year. This machine has been designed to minimize the possibility of undersinged or burned yarn. The burner action is automatically controlled through the starting lever of the machine and provides one bottom plane and one top plane for the sheet of yarn.

Another yarn-gassing machine, of French origin, is distinguished by the use of specially insulated burners, which are designed to prevent loss of heat by radiation and conductivity, and also to concentrate the heat on the yarn. In Italy a yardage-measuring stop motion for cotton roving frames has been brought out. This device permits stopping of the roving frames at any predetermined number of yards on the finished bobbin.

## IMPROVED SLASHER PRESS ROLL

A slasher press roll is being introduced which is designed to reduce the number of loom stops, giving less variation in picks, and eliminate waviness in woven fabrics, whereby the press roll can be raised or lowered so as to bring it in line with the barrel of the beam when friction is applied. Card-clothing foundation of an improved design was placed on the market late last year; the most important difference between this foundation and the type commonly used is in the ply of linen which has a cotton warp. This construction has been adapted to support the warp and to give greater tensile strength than is possible with fabric foundation formed by a series of linen cords extending lengthwise of the fabric and secured side by side by cementing the cords together.

An automatic-take-up screw joint has been applied to steel spinning rolls. This type of joint is said to have many advantages for front rolls. With it, buckling or distortion of the roll is impossible, since all thrust and torque are taken by the substantial thrust collar which is an integral part of the roll.

The development of the continuous stripper roll has caused the systems of vacuum stripping now in general use to become obsolete. No longer need a card be stopped for stripping, and waste of material is also eliminated.

#### FINISHING PLANTS MAKE IMPORTANT GAINS

Notwithstanding the existing depression, considerable progress has been made during the present year in improving conditions and processes in the cotton-finishing industry. The introduction of the continuous process in bleach houses a few years ago has without doubt been the cause for much study and research, and the introduction of new and up-to-date methods in this section of the textile industry. Perhaps the most important and far reaching of these improvements has been the development of the Sanforizing machines and methods widely discussed during the past year. The latest developments in these machines permit control of the shrinkage of both the warp and filling of the fabric, which is considered to be a very important forward step.

Another outstanding development is a new flame compression sinter which was brought out this year. These burners trap the flame between the burner casting and the cloth, and as the result of the air having been previously mixed with the gas, complete combustion is secured without the addition of secondary air. Two such burners will do the work of five copper plates, and the machine is much simpler and easier to maintain and the fuel consumption decidedly less. The first installation of these flame compression burners was made last January, and since that time it is understood that installations have been made in twenty additional plants, showing that the improvement is being very generally accepted.

#### A NOVEL ADJUSTABLE JIG

Another development of signal importance has been a jig which has been devised for use in the finishing industry and which apparently is most successful in eliminating many of the difficulties so common in the older type of jigs; the bars are adjustable and reversible, and the driving mechanism is of a decided novel nature.

An improved method for treating fabrics composed wholly or in part of rayon or other synthetic fibres was announced this spring. The process is said to eliminate the harsh feel, high luster, and speckled face characteristic of many fabrics of this type, and to impart a soft, mellow handle which more nearly resembles that of real silk. The method for producing this improved appearance in handle consists in permeating the fabric with steam at a suitable pressure and temperature, and thereafter cooling the fabric and withdrawing the steam by forcing air through the goods. Equipment for producing this effect has also been developed.

#### FINISHING MACHINE FOR TUBULAR KNIT FABRICS

A new type of finishing machine for tubular knit fabrics has been devised which subjects the fabric to a sponging, shrinks it, puts on the finish by pressing the goods under hot paper, and delivers a finished package. In finishing tubular fabrics with this machine, the goods are passed over a super-heated steaming cylinder of large diameter, are picked up and conveyed through a smoothing operation by means of a sheet of thin glazed paper, which acts as an apron, and are then rolled automatically in the paper.

Another finishing machine for tubular knit fabrics has been brought out, which insures accurate control of both the width and length of the fabric during the process. Application of the counterflow principle to bleach-house or print-works washers is a development which is said to enable a water saving of 50 to 75 per cent and at the same time permit more thorough washing and cleansing than is obtained with ordinary types of equipment. This method is now available on both the slack and tight-strand types of machine.

Another cloth washer, designed primarily for use in woolen and worsted mills, although only 2 feet longer than the older models, is said to have nearly twice the capacity of the old machine. In this equipment the shape of the tub has been changed to allow the cloth to open and remain in looser folds. Other improvements embodied are a level-control drain, a non-leaking suds box with two-way valves, a sheet-spray manifold, unloading roll, and improved pressure device with nip-opening arrangement.

A new type of extractor for tubular knit goods was announced early this year. This machine is equipped with a so-called "propeller spreader," which is made up to 12 driven rolls which propel the cloth through the machine. This device permits the fabric to be spread evenly to any desired width. Goods extracted on this machine pass over the spreader and through a pair of squeeze rolls which force the excess water out of the fabric, and finally to the drier.

An improved vacuum extractor originally designed for extracting velvet and corduroys, has been adapted for the removal of moisture from sheer fabrics of silk, rayon, and cotton. This equipment has a slot-closing device which adapts the machine for the reception of cloth in varying widths. It is also equipped with a variable-speed conveyor drive in order to permit synchronism with other machines operating in range.

#### DYEHOUSE MACHINERY

Waste-heat reclaimers operating on a new method are now available for recovering the heat lost from dry-can vapor and from ager exhaust. This is a decided advance. A new skein-dyeing machine which is recommended particularly for the application of vat colors to silk, cotton, and rayon was shown at one of the recent textile-machinery shows. It operates on the principle of the movement of both yarn and liquor. The movement of the yarn, however, is very slight, being only enough to shift the position occasionally to insure uniform action. On the other hand, the movement of the liquor is very great, the entire bath passing through the yarn under low pressure once each minute.

#### SILK LOOMS

Two new looms designed especially for the manufacturing of silk fabrics have been brought out within the year. One of these is equipped with a take-up, and whenever the loom is started because of filling breaks, the pick is beaten in, and the take-up operates without any chance of a starting mark. The other loom is designed for making heavy weaves. It is of heavier construction than most silk looms and is quite deep, thus affording more harness space and permitting more warp stretch, which latter is valuable to mills making heavy weaves.

An improved winder of simplified design has recently been developed for rayon and silk. It embodies a new method of driving the spindles, and eliminates the individual clutch and complementary parts of every spindle. The drying machine is unique, yet quite simple in construction. A new twister equipped with a single vertical

(Continued on Page 27)

# Organization of a Mill Control Laboratory

## Personnel and Equipment\*

BY E. R. SCHRAZ, S.B., A.T.I.

Asst. Prof. Textile Technology, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Research Committee of U. S. Institute of Textile Research

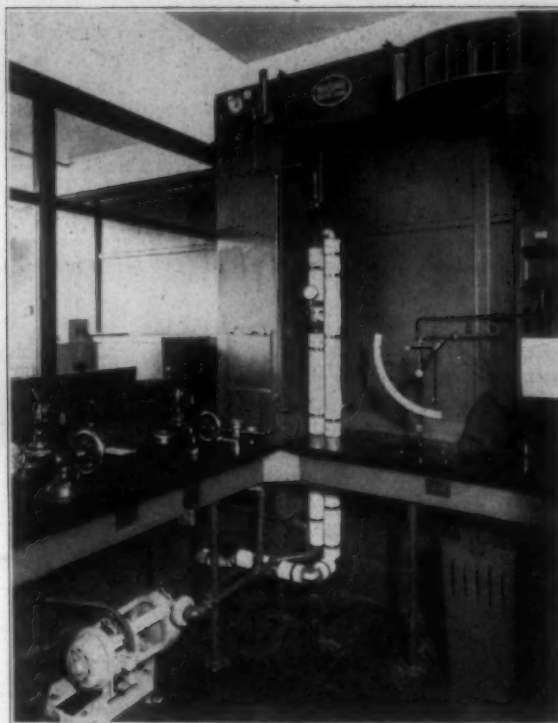
AS the manufacture of textiles becomes more technical, mill control laboratories become more essential. Progressive mill executives are keeping posted on technical developments in the industry, and control laboratories are paying handsome dividends to many mills.

A control laboratory is essentially a place for the study and solution of problems arising in every day practice. It is, further, a means for continual check-up on raw materials, the products of competitors, and of goods at every stage of manufacturing. Certainly the work must not be divorced from the benefits of practical experience. It must, therefore, be directed by someone who is in direct contact with the manufacturing operations.

And if a mill cannot be operated efficiently except under the management of men thoroughly familiar with textile processes, neither can a laboratory be run except under the direction of a trained textile technologist. Such a man must have a working knowledge of precision of measurements, statistical methods, testing technique, textile microscopy, and have the ability to keep abreast of the literature on his subject. He must have had thorough training in the physical side of textile testing. He must understand the peculiar physical properties of textiles under test. He must be completely aware of the factors which cause variation and error in the measurements which must be made. And further, he must know how to eliminate, control, or correct them. While a reasonable knowledge of the fundamentals of general physics and chemistry will be an advantage, he need not be a chemist.

There must be, however, someone connected with the work who has a wide experience with textile chemistry. Problems arising from the bleaching, scouring or dyeing operations cannot be investigated intelligently without the aid of chemistry. Simply to determine the change of strength of a fabric during bleaching means little unless a practical method can be found to minimize weakening. It is not enough for the textile technologist to correct his observations to account for shrinkage of fabric and the consequent change in the number of ends and picks, to check and correct for any changes in yarn twist, and for moisture regain. If the series of reliably-determined observations show statistically significant differences, it

\*Reprinted from "The Fog Horn," published by Parks-Cramer Company.



A laboratory equipped with air conditioning apparatus for exactly controlling both temperature and humidity, regardless of outdoor conditions. Notice how little useful space is taken up by the apparatus.

then becomes the task of the chemist, working for the laboratory, to ascertain just when and how the weakening occurred. When the control laboratory photomicrographs show imperfect penetration of dyestuff, it also becomes the chemist's task to interpret the pictures and to devise the means for preventing recurrence of the trouble.

Evidently all the characteristics mentioned above will not ordinarily, if ever, be found in one man. Certainly the active direction of the laboratory tests should not be divided among a group or handled by a committee if results of any value are desired. There is, then, only one solution. The active charge should be in the hands of a textile technologist. He should, however, be advised by at least two other men. These may well be an assistant superintendent who knows the manufacturing end of the work, and the chief chemist. The latter can supply the necessary chemical knowledge. He should not, however, be saddled with the active charge of the entire control laboratory in addition to his regular work. This has been disastrously attempted by many a mill. The board of three, acting in advisory capacity, can formulate general policies and, what is more important, can interpret the data resulting from the laboratory tests intelligently.

The author is continually brought face to face with sad cases of excellent research work gone to waste for lack of the wise use of data. Figures alone are of no consequence. How they are used after they have been properly evaluated for precision and made suitable for graphical or other interpretation is the important thing. The advisory board should decide what figures the laboratory should obtain—in other words, what tests shall be made. The textile technologist will then assign the problem to the proper members of his staff and will supervise the actual test work. This is essential because of the importance of proper sampling of material, proper selection of equipment for the attack upon the work,

proper operation of the apparatus to ensure precision of the results, and the minimizing of all possible incidental errors. Having the data, the technologist will prepare it in the form of a report, with such conclusions as he can make unaided. The report, in this form, is then submitted to the advisory committee for this group to prepare a set of working conclusions. They may point out the changes which the tests indicate. They may make recommendations for further laboratory work along the same lines. Their function is evidently more or less that of a clearing house for the proper assignment and utilization of the research.

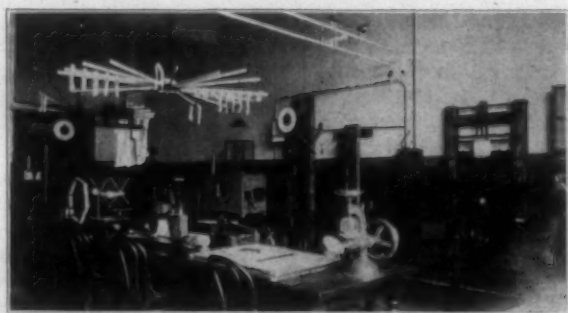
The laboratory technician must first seek facts, regardless of who or what may be responsible. If he starts an investigation with his mind made up in advance as to what he thinks, has been told, or desires to be the cause, his findings are bound to be prejudiced. Altogether too much research is undertaken in an attempt to prove some preconceived idea. This is neither the scientific nor the efficient way to carry on the work.

We have carefully considered the qualifications of the personnel connected with the mill control laboratory. But this personnel must be equipped with tools for the carrying out of this work.

In order to function properly, a control laboratory must be provided with an adequate system for automatically controlled humidification. If comparative tests are to be made, they must be made under uniform conditions. Humidity is a big factor in the performance of textile fibres, so great care must be exercised to keep the humidity constant.

There should be provided a universal fabric testing machine of a range of capacities suited to the type of material to be handled. Yarns as well as fabrics may be tested on this machine by either the serigraph or the skein method. For completeness, it is recommended that the machine have an automatic recording device for drawing stretch-load diagrams.

A twist tester which allows the sample of yarn to be



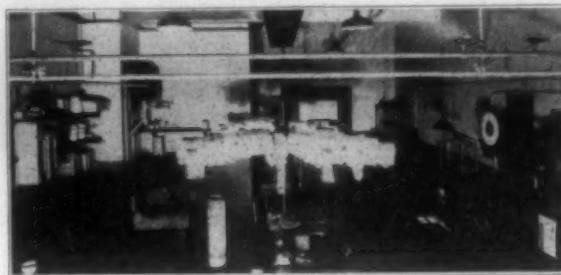
This is the textile laboratory at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. It is more complete than most mill control laboratories, but much equipment mentioned by the author is shown here.

inserted at any gauge length up to and including 20 inches and which provides a means for tensioning the sample and at the same time measuring the elongation or contraction of the yarn being tested is an essential piece of equipment. A device for stapling cotton, a yarn reel, a thermostatically controlled drying oven, and a sensitive balance weighing in grains complete the essential equipment. Such other accessories as may be required for bursting tests, thickness measurements, crimp tests, and so forth, may be added as they become necessary.

The optical equipment may be very simple, and confined largely to a stereoscopic binocular microscope with

a complete set of accessories, the usual pick glass or its equivalent, and the necessary smaller items, such as slides, cover glasses, mounting media, dissecting instruments, and so forth, for the preparation of specimens. To this equipment, there should eventually be added a standard textile microscope equipped for the optical measurement of twist, and with the usual accessories for recording observations.

Special equipment will undoubtedly be required occa-



Another View of Testing Laboratory

sionally, but this can very often be constructed by the engineering department of the mill.

Wherever a concern is engaged in very specialized work, such as the handling of rayon, it would be desirable to equip the laboratory with a single strand testing machine, and with facilities for making precise cross sections of fibres and yarns. It is not possible to itemize the equipment in a general fashion to any greater extent than has been done. Special cases require special treatment. The writer has known, however, of several laboratories in textile plants which have been or are being successfully operated with little more than the equipment which has been described.

### November Spindle Activity

The cotton spinning industry was reported by the Census Bureau to have been operated during November on a single shift basis of 85.8 per cent capacity, compared with 85.1 per cent capacity in October this year and 80.1 per cent in November last year.

Spinning spindles in place November 30 totalled 32,366,444, of which 24,860,684 were active at some time during the month, with the average, on a single shift basis, being 27,772,399 compared with 32,430,508; 25,188,112 and 27,606,305 for October this year, and 33,715,464; 25,838,016 and 26,989,379 for November last year.

Active spindle hours for November totalled 6,014,182,395 or an average of 186 hours per spindle in place, compared with 6,594,525,142 and 203 for October this year and 5,831,527,747 and 173 for November last year.

Active spindle hours in cotton growing States totalled 4,773,910,184, or an average of 250 hours per spindle in place, and in the New England States, 1,081,240,842, or an average of 91 in October active spindle hours in the cotton growing States totalled 5,110,438,071, or an average of 268 per spindle in place, while in New England the total was 1,277,752,456 and 107.

Active spindle hours and the average per spindle in place in cotton growing States for November were:

Alabama, 470,380,794 and 255; Georgia, 771,709,942 and 237; Mississippi, 35,815,850 and 174; North Carolina, 1,355,459,250 and 219; South Carolina, 1,723,185,469 and 302; Tennessee, 188,387,611 and 303; Virginia, 146,432,775 and 216.

# Textile Industry and the Anti-Trust Laws\*

BY WALKER D. HINES

Formerly Chairman of the Board of The Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc.

(Continued from Last Week)

## AMAZING EXTENT OF COMPETITION

Agreements among the numerous groups of the cotton textile industry calculated to keep production in reasonable balance with demand would leave completely operative an amazing amount of competition. Each mill would still do its utmost to place its output. It would strive to make its product more attractive in quality and in price, realizing that if it fell behind in satisfying its trade it would be eliminating itself from the picture.

The cotton textile industry is extremely complicated. It really includes numerous different sorts of mills, some making a great variety of fine goods, others making many sorts of print cloths, others making a variety of sheetings, some wide and some narrow, others making various sorts of goods out of colored yarns, others making yarns, either fine or coarse, for sale as yarns. There are about twenty different groups fairly well defined, but each affected by the activities of other groups more or less closely related. While for the moment these groups may be classified as distinct, mills in one group can readily turn to making the products of another group. If any group could build itself up to a position of exceptional profit, it would find mills of related groups speedily turning to the same fabrics. Indeed, if the thousand or more mills in the cotton textile industry as a whole could build themselves up to a condition of exceptional profit, they would find textile mills, other than cotton mills, turning more and more to cotton or offering their own competing textiles on such terms as would automatically correct the condition of exceptional profit.

The misconception, which from time to time characterizes anti-trust discussions, that there is a clearly defined small group of competitors in any given industry which can and will have things their own way if they are permitted to make any sort of agreement in any way qualifying the method or extent of their competition, is a figment of the imagination which ignores the realities of this world in most industries and certainly in such an industry as the cotton textile industry.

## ANTI-TRUST LAWS NEVER INTENDED TO PROMOTE INDUSTRIAL CHAOS

Those who assume that the anti-trust laws prohibit any restraint of any character upon even the most unlimited and destructive competition regardless of its detrimental effect upon the public welfare adopt a view which the Supreme Court has never taken. In addition, they thereby necessarily attribute to the Sherman Act itself a purpose to perpetuate a state of progressively increasing and progressively destructive industrial warfare which cannot be assumed to have been within the purpose of Congress.

It is also assumed at times that it is the essential purpose of the anti-trust laws to prohibit and penalize at all hazards any arrangement whose effect would be to avert a trend of prices working further and further downward and thus not only wiping out profit or even return

on investment but failing to yield important elements of cost such as depreciation and obsolescence. Under this conception plans to balance production with demand so as to avert instability in a demoralized industry and regain prosperity through reaching price levels which would not be below cost would necessarily be contrary to the spirit and purpose of the law. Such conception thus inescapably involves the idea that the purpose of the Sherman Anti-trust Act was and is to make war on prosperity.

Any such notion would of course be a fantastic distortion of the individualistic policy that underlies our scheme of government and which presupposes prosperity rather than adversity. But it is not fanciful to suggest the existence of this notion, in view of the arguments frequently offered to the effect that agreements to balance production with demand must necessarily be contrary to the law because their tendency will be to admit of better prices than the destructively low and progressively lower prices that come from chronic overproduction. In the cotton textile industry the condition of progressively poorer prices has been alarming and long-continued, and it is difficult to see how anyone who looks at the subject to see how anyone who looks at the subject in the light of business realities can assume that it is in the public interest or within the intent of Congress to perpetuate a condition under chronic overproduction means in general increasing adversity in industry.

If it should be said that these suggestions are extreme and do not represent correctly the attitude of those who are opposed to the view that arrangements to balance production with demand are consistent with the anti-trust laws, my answer would be that what I have said is the unavoidable and logical outcome of the assumptions that such balancing of production with demand is against the law or even probably against the law. Either arrangements of the character I mention are consistent with the law or they are prohibited by it. If they are prohibited by it I see no other tendency or result or intention than what I have outlined above. Either it is permissible for industry to make arrangements to avert chaotic consequences or it must be held to be the intention of Congress and the Government that chaos shall prevail.

## BALANCE BETWEEN PRODUCTION AND DEMAND THE ONLY WAY TO INSURE COMPETITION BOTH OF SELLERS AND BUYERS

The truth is that no such destructive idea underlies the anti-trust laws. Those laws proceed upon the assumption that in a condition of trade which is not restrained prices will find a level fair alike to manufacturer and customer. But a state of chronic overproduction itself creates this restraint and leads to progressive de-

(Continued on Page 23)

\*Address at the National Conference on the Relation of Law and Business before the School of Law and the School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance of New York University.

# "The Old Order Changeth" \*

BY FLOYD JEFFERSON

Of Iselin-Jefferson Company

**T**HROUGH the orderly procession of mill, commission house, broker, converter, finisher, wholesaler, cutter, retailer cotton products were accustomed to move into consumption with adequate profits to those factors which efficiently performed their respective functions.

Let us review some of the extraordinary developments of the last two decades, as the old order changed.

Mills consigned goods to converters who acted as commission agents; other mills set up their own selling organizations and converted and sold goods in the finished state.

Commission houses entered the field of converting, usually inadequately equipped for styling and selling.

Brokers made affiliations with finishing plants and sold finished merchandise.

Converters sought mills that would consign cloth to be sold finished for mill account.

Finishers made affiliations with brokers, converters and commission houses, and at times bought merchandise which they finished and sold at little or no profit, looking to the price of finishing and the gain to compensate them for their additional risk.

Cutters became converters, wholesalers bought grey goods and finished them, and sometimes established factories to make up garments, and in other instances, wholesalers ceased to function except as glorified warehouses.

Retailers sought to buy their goods direct from first hands and banded together in well organized groups to give more effectiveness to their purchasing power.

Every one of the original factors encroached in some way upon the province of the other until we have arrived at the present confused state of unco-ordinated selling, attempting to hold its own with efficient co-operative buying.

It has been an unequal struggle but the buying groups, in their greed, have created a Frankenstein, and have all but been destroyed by the unstabilized market in the creation of which they have played no small part.

Many of these changes possess the elements of economic soundness and it is certain that a shortening of the road, and a contraction of profits between primary source and consumer, are policies that have come to stay.

Nevertheless, the changing order has made for confusion, and there is still doubt as to which form of merger and affiliation may be the best adapted to present conditions.

One thing seems to be certain and that is the fact that capitalistic control is the only influence which can regulate production and distribution policies. All attempts at trade agreements within the bounds of the Sherman Law have proven ineffective. The establishment of large centralized units, soundly financed, and the elimination of the small distributor has been the order of the day, and while this has worked a tremendous hardship on the few, it is probably the travail through which the industry must pass before the birth of the new day.

During the chaotic period through which we have been passing, several schools of thought, diametrically antagonistic have struggled to gain ascendancy.

On the one hand mass production has had the support of certain economists and many manufacturers, but its

efficacy is nullified when mass production surfeits its market.

On the other hand, another school, headed by conservative banking interests, has preached the doctrine of low inventory.

Twenty years ago, it was not unusual for a mill to carry heavy stocks; wholesalers kept merchandise on hand for immediate delivery, cutters considered it good business to have cloth available to avoid delay, and retailers were able to supply the every day wants of their customers.

But the old order changeth. Inventory became a distress signal and was considered as dangerous as dynamite. The existence of inventory in financial statements met, from the bankers, a demand for heavy depreciation. The value of merchandise declined with ownership. Unfortunately the apprehensions of the bankers have been realized during recent years of decline in commodity values.

Could there possibly be two greater antitheses than mass production and low inventory? The inevitable result of this clash has been market demoralization.

The trend toward low inventory has brought hand to mouth buying and it has brought contraction of stock in the hands of all factors from mill to consumer. This contraction of inventory created the necessity for absorbing the existing stock, and this contraction and absorption had to take place through a period when the mass production school refused to curtail to any appreciable extent.

Fast freight and express, and the speeding up of finishing played their part. Goods formerly tied up in rolling stock and goods formerly in the hands of bleacheries, dye works and printers added to the quantity that had to be absorbed.

It is not unreasonable to suppose that thirty per cent of the entire textile production of the country was thrown into this column of goods to be absorbed, especially when it is taken into consideration that merchandise, on account of unstable foreign conditions, could not be exported in usual quantities.

Including the revolution in Bolivia in 1930, there have been seven similar revolutionary political upheavals in South America, intimidating capital, and making the extension of credit a difficult undertaking.

Fortunately domestic consumption, not in dollars, but in actual merchandise, kept pace with production, even with mass production, but there has not yet been enough difference in favor of consumption to absorb the carry-over created through the change from high to low inventory, small exports, fast transportation and expeditious finishing.

When these conditions are considered and analyzed, it is remarkable that cotton textile interests, in the face of world depression, have held their own as well as they have.

However, month after month and year after year, we have been eating into surplus. Increasing population has created demand and there has been a steady decrease in spindles and looms, more being abandoned than have been set in place.

In January, 1928, mills within the group, reporting statistics to the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants, showed a stock of 54,000,000 yards on hand in excess of

(Continued on Page 22)

\*Written for the Converters' Yardstick.  
By Floyd Jefferson—12

# Practical Textile Designing

BY THOMAS NELSON

Dean of The Textile School N. C. State College

*This is one of a series of articles on designing by Dean Nelson, a recognized authority on the subject. The articles are extremely practical and will be found particularly helpful by the younger men who are just beginning to study designing. The next article will appear next week.—Editor.*

## FILLING BACKED FABRICS

The purpose of adding a filling backing to a fabric is to increase the weight and still retain the original appearance of the face fabric. This backing simply acts as a lining to the fabric and a low grade of material can be used which is especially taken advantage of in woolen fabrics. The backing filling is added generally in the proportion of one face pick to alternate with one backing pick, or two face picks to alternate with one backing pick. When using the one and one method the filling used for the backing must not be much thicker or coarser than that used for the face or it will not be completely covered, and this will have a tendency to produce an "open face" appearance of the fabric.

Two special points are required to be observed in adding a backing to a fabric. First the backing filling must be added to the face fabric only at points where the face filling will entirely cover up the joining. Second: for the best effect each thread in the pattern must be made to intersect evenly, that is and equal number of times throughout the pattern.

The following designs will illustrate the principle of backing a fabric having one face pick to alternate with one backing pick. The letters in illustrations represent F. face pick; B. backing pick.

Fig. 279 illustrates the — twill for face weave.  
2

Fig. 280 illustrates the face weave arranged on its own picks.

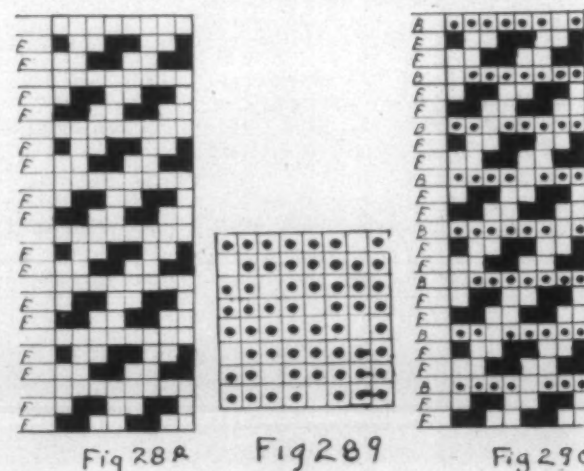
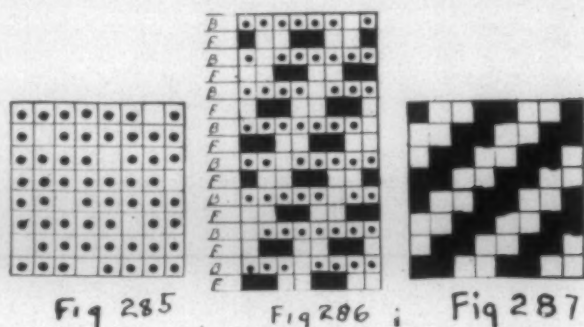
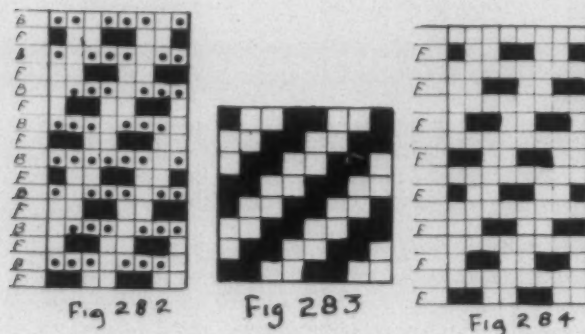
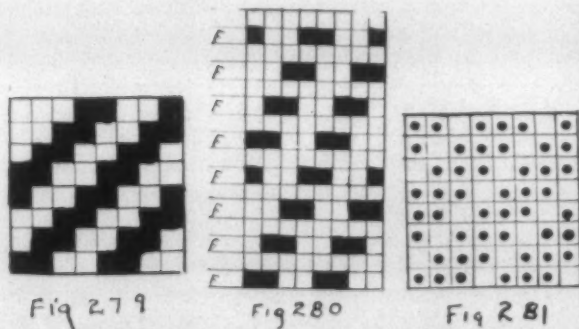


Fig. 281 illustrates the — twill for backing weave.  
1

Fig. 281 illustrates both weaves combined which is the complete design. It will be seen that the backing filling will be completely covered on the face of fabric as the face filling floats both preceding and following the binding of the backing filling to the face of the fabric. A further illustration is given showing backing filling added in sateen order.

Fig. 283 illustrates the — twill for face weave.  
2

Fig. 284 illustrates the face weave arranged on its own picks.

Fig. 285 illustrates the — sateen for backing.  
1

Fig. 286 illustrates both weaves combined which is the complete design.

The method of adding a backing filling on the principle of two face picks to alternate with one backing pick is exactly the same as the preceding. The backing in this method cannot be as satisfactorily bound to the face fabric as in the one and one method.

Fig. 287 illustrates the — twill for face weave.  
2

Fig. 288 illustrates this weave arranged on its own picks.

It will be seen that only on the odd number of threads

can the backing be added without showing through on the face. This will have a tendency to cause an imperfect fabric unless two warps are used.

Fig. 289 illustrates the backing weave.

Fig. 290 illustrates the complete design.

In backing a fancy weave the binding points have to be arranged according to the pattern, observing the rule that the face filling must cover the backing filling at binding points. These binding points do not occur regularly, that is, they are not arranged in any regular order unless the pattern will admit of a regular order. The

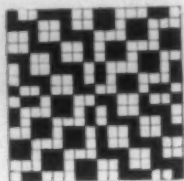


Fig. 289

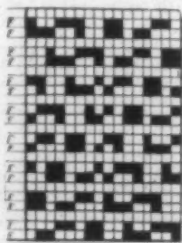


Fig. 292

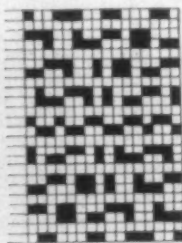


Fig. 293

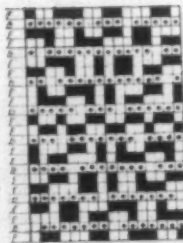


Fig. 294

rules given will however hold good for backing fancy weaves, as each thread must be intersected an even number of times will the filling in each pattern otherwise an imperfect pattern will result.

Fig. 291 illustrates a check pattern composed of twill and basket.

Fig. 292 illustrates this weave on its own picks, beginning with the first two picks. Upon examination of this design it will be noticed that on every eight threads and eight picks there is a perfect locking, so that in any pattern where this occurs the two picks that lock each other must be taken together otherwise an imperfect fabric will be the result.

Fig. 293 illustrates the face weave in the correct layout.

Fig. 294 illustrates the complete design.

### Gilmer Equipment Not Sold to Lancaster

Recent published reports that the Lancaster Cotton Mills had purchased the equipment formerly operated by the L. H. Gilmer Company, Shreveport, La., are incorrect, according to the Greensboro Supply Company, Greensboro, N. C. The latter company purchased the Gilmer equipment some time ago, as reported in these columns, but has not sold any of it to the Lancaster Mills.

Part of this equipment has been sold, the Greensboro Supply Company reports, but the entire layout has not yet been disposed of.

ROXBORO, N. C. — The branch plant here of John Watts & Sons, of Philadelphia, which formerly operated under the name of the Somerset Mills, is now known as John Watts Sons Company. It operates 180 looms on turkish towels.

## A NEW YEAR.. A New Era In Textiles

As we come to the close of 1931 we thank our many friends in the trade for their business which has allowed us to show a substantial increase over 1930. And now as 1932 approaches, we see a new era in textile manufacturing. It will be a time in which many mills will go forward by carefully planned manufacturing and selling methods.

Shambow Certified Shuttles are geared up to 1932 production needs. Strong and true from tip to tip, they will give the kind of service that makes profits in your mill.

## SHAMBOW SHUTTLE COMPANY

GREENVILLE, S.C. WOONSOCKET, R.I. PATERSON, N.J.  
SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVE: M. BRADFORD HODGES, BOX 752, ATLANTA, GA.

## Christmas Greetings

As another year draws to a close, we offer you our best wishes for the Christmas season and for the New Year.

We are appreciative of your friendship and of the patronage you have given us. We pledge our best efforts to make Wyandotte Products and Wyandotte Service of even greater value to you.

As the New Year advances, may it bring you an increasing measure of prosperity and happiness!



The J. B. Ford Co., Sole Mfrs., Wyandotte, Mich.

## PERSONAL NEWS

J. C. Ray is now superintendent of the Flint Hosiery Mills, Burlington, N. C.

F. H. Seelig is now superintendent of the Dixie Throwing Company, Greensboro, N. C.

D. S. Ball has become superintendent of the Adell Yarn Mills, Stony Point, N. C.

Ed Wofford is now superintendent of the Graysville Hosiery Mills, Graysville, Tenn.

Harvey Dietrich has been appointed superintendent of the Kingsport Silk Mills, Kingsport, Tenn.

M. M. Raulston is now general manager of the Dixie Hosiery Mills, Newport, Tenn.

J. P. Woodward is now superintendent of the Cumberland Silk Mills, Rockwood, Tenn.

Edward Brignell has become superintendent of the Trenton Mills, Inc., Trenton, Tenn.

W. B. Holt is now superintendent of the Waxahachie Cotton Mills, Waxahachie, Texas.

Sidney B. Paine, president of the Textile Development Company, Boston and Greensboro, N. C., recently spoke before the Greensboro chapter of the American Institute of Banking.

Samuel D. Bodin, secretary of Louisville Textiles, Inc., was recently elected president of the Louisville (Ky.) Kiwanis Club.

J. D. Mullens, of New Orleans, has been appointed general superintendent of the Middlesboro plant of the Blue Bell Overall Company, Middlesboro, Ky.

Charles A. Cannon, president of the Cannon Mills Company, Kannapolis, N. C., will be host at his fourth annual dinner party to Company E of the North Carolina National Guard, which has headquarters at Concord, on New Year's Eve.

Roy L. Wood, superintendent of the Watts Mills, Laurens, S. C., entered the golfing hall of fame last week when he made a hole-in-one at the Lakeside Country Club, near Laurens. He sank his tee shot on the 133-yard No. 3 hole.

E. G. Field, Industrial Engineer of Wm. H. James and Associates, Atlanta, Ga., gave the textile students of Clemson College, S. C., an instructive discussion on "Standard Costs: A Tool of Management." He illustrated his talk with charts and actual cases met with in the textile industry today.

B. G. Woodham, a graduate of the Textile Department of Clemson College, S. C., has recently accepted a position with the Sonoco Products Company at Hartsville, S. C. He is handling a special line of cork rolls.

### Geer Resigns As Judson Official

Greenville, S. C.—B. E. Geer, for many years one of Greenville's most prominent textile executives, has resigned as the treasurer of Judson Mills, Greenville. W. E. Winchester of New York has been elected to succeed Mr. Geer.

Mr. Geer had long been associated with Judson Mills. He became president and treasurer of the company in 1913 and the concern grew rapidly under his able direction.

### W. H. Still Completes Seven Years With Southern Textile Bulletin

W. H. Still, the well known Southern traveling representative of the Southern Textile Bulletin, will complete the seventh year of his service with us on December 26th.

Mr. Still has been almost constantly on the road during that period and visits almost every mill in the South every year.

He has rendered efficient and loyal service to us and is highly regarded throughout the textile industry.

### Jacoway Joins N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.

Frank D. Jacoway, of Atlanta, Ga., has accepted the position of Georgia and Alabama representative of the N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., succeeding the late W. H. Higginbotham. Mr. Jacoway resigned a position as representative of a large paint manufacturing concern.

### Sloan Heads Arbitration Council

George A. Sloan, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, was elected chairman of the General Arbitration Council of the textile industry at a meeting of the Council membership held at its headquarters, 320 Broadway, New York City. Mr. Sloan succeeds Walker D. Hines, the first chairman and the moving spirit in the formation of this organization, whose resignation was accepted with regret.

Fred'k A. Colt, secretary, made a report of the current activities of the Council giving the details of interesting arbitration proceedings which have been held under its auspices and which resulted in unanimous awards by the arbitrators, usually three in number. Mr. Colt referred to one case which was held by order of the court under an arbitration clause in the sales contract where the counsel for the losing party unsuccessfully attempted to have the award vacated. Reference was also made to other cases where the transcript of the proceedings was carefully examined by the attorneys for the losing party but in none of these cases has any attempt been made to vacate the award.

### Hunter Reports Slight Improvement

"Our sales have crept up again a little this week so that they have reached 95 per cent of actual production. This is the best that we have had since the third week in November. Colored goods continue in the lead with sales approximating production. The print cloth and sheeting market was rather dull with very little doing on staple constructions but here and there quite a good business on specialties. Narrow print cloths were relatively more active than the wide goods. Prices were pretty much unchanged and the tone of the market was fairly steady," says the Hunter Manufacturing and Commission Company.

### OBITUARY

#### H. L. LEVI

Gastonia, N. C. — H. L. Levi, an overseer at the Modena Mills, Gastonia, N. C., died last Saturday following a heart attack. He was stricken while standing on the street and died at his home within a short time.

He had been at Modena for several years and was well known in Gastonia and in Greenville, his former home. He is survived by his widow and two daughters.

# WHO'S WHO

AMONG  
TEXTILE SALESMEN

## P. B. Mayo

P. B. Mayo, Southern manager for the R. I. Humidifier & Ventilator Company was born at Malden, Mass., October 23rd, 1883.

He says that he started out to be an architect but his employers advised him to give up art and try salesmanship and he has been doing that since 1903.



P. B. MAYO

R. I. Humidifier & Vent. Co.

He was for nine years sales engineer for the Jennison Company of Fitchburg, Mass., and then he was for seven years with Parks-Cramer Company of Charlotte, N. C., four years in charge of the heating department and three years as Southern sales manager.

In February, 1931 he accepted his present position with the R. I. Humidifier & Ventilator Company, for which he was especially fitted by his experience.

Mr. Mayo is a man of energy and personality and has an intimate knowledge of humidification problems.

## Falls L. Thomason

Falls L. Thomason, representative of the N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., was born at Charlotte, N. C., April 5, 1896, and is a son of Louis W. Thomason, Southern agent for that company.



FALLS L. THOMASON  
N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.

After attending Wofford College at Spartanburg, S. C., Mr. Thomason sold bonds in Philadelphia for two years and then was with the Fassett Lumber Company, of Quebec, Canada, for two years. He served in the Sixteenth Field Artillery, Fourth Division, during the World War.

With the exception of about one year in the florist business at Columbia, S. C., he has been with the N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co. for thirteen years, the last two years assisting his father, especially in Western North Carolina.

Falls Thomason is a young man of very pleasing personality and he makes friends easily.



Works: Newark, N. J.

## Keep Abreast of the Times with Camel Dyes

The constant growth of John Campbell and Company is based on the sound principle of unremitting and untiring research for new or improved products.

Or to put it another way—

Your problems are our problems, and neither time nor expense is spared to make CAMEL dyes meet today's demands for the ultimate in quality, uniformity and economy.

### CAMEL DYES

Aceko (Acid)	
Ethonic (Level Dyeing Acid)	
Amidine (Direct)	
Amidazo (Develop)	
Celanol	for Acetate
Celacyl	Silks
Sol-Amidine (Light-fast, Direct)	
Amalthion (Sulphur)	
Kromeke (Chrome)	
Chromazine	Colors for
Chromacid	Textile Printing
Lavosal (Fast to Salt Water and Washing)	



"Standards

Everywhere"

JOHN CAMPBELL & CO.

American Dyestuff Manufacturers

Established 1876

75 Hudson St.

New York, N. Y.

# EVERYBODY'S BUSINESS

BY FLOYD M. PARSONS

## Enemies Within

**T**HE stock market has demonstrated its power to dispel each and every evidence of renewed hope. This is making it hard for business, to raise its head. As a result we face the certainty that current speculative practices will become a vital issue in forthcoming legislation.

The advocates of free and unhampered speculation declare that raids are a myth, price-rigging is of no consequence, short-selling is a boon to the public, and the stock market is merely a reflector of business conditions. Fortunately, the education of the public on this subject recently has been rapid and thorough. The average intelligent citizen has come to regard as pure nonsense most of the recent talk about the beauties and benefits of present speculative practices.

The Stock Exchange has become a business menace because its machinery is used largely by people who are interested only in price fluctuations. Most of the day-to-day traders are neither concerned with the production of useful articles nor service to the public. They are not investors willing to wait patiently for a profit, as is indicated by the fact that the entire capitalization of many corporations frequently is bought and sold in the period of a few days.

The professional bear is often a powerful financier who sits in the directors' meetings of important banks and great corporations. Such an individual, short of thousands of shares of other people's stocks, is unable to offer that kind of constructive advice that would best serve the public. Bank failures, receiverships and various other kinds of bad news are merely music to his ears. Calamity in his national hymn and he loses no opportunity to preach it as well as profit by it.

By no means is Wall Street altogether bad. In it are a great many men who could have made millions of dollars in recent months by playing the short side of the

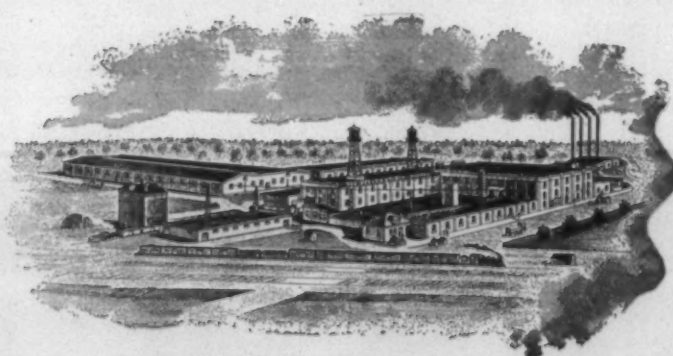
market, and yet refused to do so because they did not want to increase the sum total of suicides, bank runs and general human misery. But, unfortunately, there are many other people, without conscience or any sense of responsibility, who are not bothered by such scruples. Some of these men already had more money than they could possibly ever need and yet have not hesitated to circulate false reports, spread half-truths, undermine confidence, capitalize the nation's distress and be a party to the spread of poverty and discontent.

The destructive manipulation of stock prices in a time like the present is as dangerous an attack on property as wide-spread arson or theft. It is unmoral, illegal and probably the greatest single economic peril that confronts us. It has done more than all else to crush the railroads by spreading fear throughout the land and causing a drastic curtailment of consumer buying. It has undermined the stability of our banks and damaged the country's powerful insurance corporations by fostering a senseless hysteria that reduced the prices of equities to levels wholly unjustified by anything except temporary artificial conditions.

Doubtless the defenders of the New York Stock Exchange are entirely honest in their declaration that short-selling serves a useful purpose by checking runaway bull markets and providing a "cushion" for tumbling stocks. Equally sincere is their belief that the evils of short-selling are exaggerated and that to curtail the practice would only render the market more liable to severe price declines.

Such arguments are not getting far with the public in this time of crisis. The intelligent citizen is quite aware that unrestricted short-selling in 1929 did not prevent stock prices from rising to record levels that were no less than criminal. He has sufficient intimate facts at hand to understand that a true recital of what has

## VICTOR MILL STARCH—The Weaver's Friend



It boils thin, penetrates the warps and carries the weight into cloth.

It means good running work, satisfied help and one hundred per cent production.

We are in a position now to offer prompt shipments.

## THE KEEVER STARCH COMPANY COLUMBUS, OHIO

DANIEL H. WALLACE, Southern Agent, Greenville, S. C.

C. B. ILLER, Greenville, S. C.

F. M. WALLACE, Columbus, Ga.

L. J. CASTILE, Charlotte, N. C.

taken place in the bear crowd would make an unsavory story of treachery and cruel destruction. The home of the average American would not be safe over his head if current stock-exchange practices were applied in the real-estate field.

Of course, the stock market is not solely to blame for present ills. Greed on the part of bankers, investment houses and industrial exploiters has resulted in huge losses to people who have invested their savings in watered stocks. Hundreds of questionable mergers have yielded enormous profits to the promoters. In most such cases the financial interests got their rake-off in immediate cash, while the public was left to carry the load of almost worthless securities. But the stock exchange has been an active and powerful accessory in most of these unsound operations through failure to properly supervise and reject unsafe flotations.

Congress is about to assemble, and we may be sure that the public outcry against unrestricted gambling in the nation's chief securities market will soon result in some form of remedial action. The routine short sales beneficial to commerce—such as the hedging of a miller who sells wheat short as a protection against price fluctuation when he buys wheat to grind—may not be disturbed. But the loaning of stocks by brokers without the explicit consent of their owners, the opening of the books of specialists to members of bull and bear pools, the short-selling of his own stock by the officer of a company, the dissemination of untruth to assist market raiders and manipulators, certainly should be given legislative attention.

Many of our senators and representatives in Washington, as well as in the respective States, are now on record as being definitely opposed to the recurring orgies of speculation, the misuse of bank funds and hazardous programs of corporation financing. Listed on this side of the controversy are Senators Shipstead, Nye, Frazier, LaFollette, Blaine, Norris, Howell, Norbeck, Wheeler, Brookhart, Caraway, King, Schall, Dickenson, Costigan, Smith, Connally, Barkley and McKellar. In addition it is probable that such leaders of the Senate as Watson and Glass will co-operate in the creation of reasonable legislation to safeguard the public and its property from the consequence of reckless banking and speculative practices.

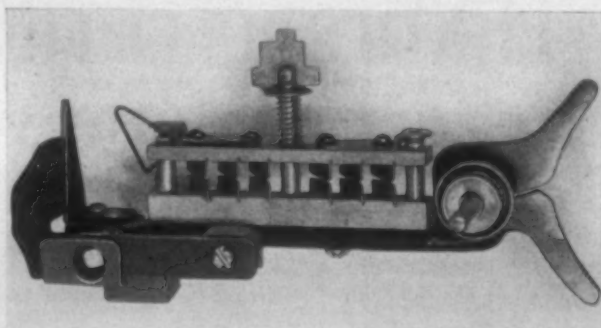
The war was responsible for making us a nation of speculators. Liberty bonds and their fluctuations were the reason. The American Telephone and Telegraph Company belongs chiefly to people who have less than ten shares apiece. These tens of thousands of stockholders have watched their investment shrink to a third or even a tenth of their former values, and have become fearful of tomorrow.

So the time has come for action designed not only to better safeguard the savings and investments of the public, but to prevent unavoidable business readjustments being intensified by unwarranted price swings manufactured by irresponsible gamblers.

Everyone who is opposed to the use of loaded dice and who is in favor of fair play and square shooting in the financial world should make this vital problem his own personal business by communicating with his state and national legislative representatives.

When some of our legal bonds drop to 40 or less; when money is sought at a cost of suicides and widespread misery; when 9,000,000 people in the United States in 10 years have \$2,000,000,000; of their money tied up in bank failures; when our streets and parks are thronged with penniless, beaten humans seeking charity; when

(Continued on Page 23)



## The New and Improved Eclipse Yarn Cleaner

You are looking at a picture of the "New and Improved Eclipse Yarn Cleaner." This small and sturdy device can be attached to most "Makes" of yarn winding machines. Its purpose is to remove "Trash" from cotton yarn which the carding process failed to remove. It cleans yarn cleaner than double carding and removes imperfections caused by bad spinning.

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ECLIPSE TEXTILE DEVICES, INC.  
Elmira, N. Y.

# ECLIPSE

## YARN CLEANER

# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of

Audit Bureau of Circulations and Associated Business Papers, Inc.  
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## Cross Currents

While admitting considerable ignorance relative to international economics and finance, we have reached the belief that behind this depression and the delay in recovery from same are, to some extent, forces which are interested in war debt cancellations.

Sir George Parish, said to be one of England's greatest economists and former adviser to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, recently predicted that an almost complete breakdown would hit the world within the next two months.

In a statement issued last Friday, however, he said:

I haven't any doubt but that we are going into the greatest period of prosperity the world has ever seen—if the necessary measures are taken. I'm sure there are enough reasonable people in the world to see that these measures are taken and that, by 1933, we will see a very different situation.

His "if the necessary measures are taken" very evidently refer to cancellation of war debts by the United States to the very great benefit of England; in fact, in his list of things which would lead to a return of prosperity, Sir George Parish gave:

Revision of reparations payments to insure eventual repayment of Germany's commercial debt, which he estimates at \$2,250,000,000.

The United States entered the World War only when its entrance was absolutely necessary to prevent Germany from obtaining a world domination.

The United States paid all of its own expenses and asked not a cent of reparations from Germany or any other nation.

The United States also loaned money to England and France under their positive agreement to repay same.

We issued bonds in order to obtain the money

which was loaned to England and France and those bonds must be paid either by those who secured the money or by the people of the United States.

The war loans are represented by bonds and they can not be cancelled.

Cancellation is not the right word to use in reference to the proposal, transfer is correct.

The only thing proposed is that the obligation to pay be transferred from the people of England and France to the taxpayers of the United States and added to our obligation to pay the bonds which we issued for our own war expenses.

Added to the overseas propaganda for the cancellation of war debts meaning their transfer to the backs of the taxpayers of the United States has been added the influence of large bankers of the United States who are reported to have made commercial loans exceeding \$2,250,000,000 to Germany and who realize that if we would assume the burden of the war debts, they would have a better chance of getting their money back from commercial loans.

One group of bankers admits getting a commission of \$15,000,000 upon one overseas loan but they have the nerve to urge Congress to shift to the backs of our taxpayers, the amounts loaned to England and France so that their commercial loans may be repaid.

The acceptance of liability for war debts would aid foreign countries but we doubt if it would result in more than temporary inflation in the United States.

In our opinion the depression is due very largely to the reduction in the purchasing power of the farmers.

In the past ten years, the value of farm property in the United States declined from 77 billion dollars to 57 billions. Farm property was mortgaged for 29 per cent of its value in 1920, but the mortgages had increased to 39 per cent in 1930.

Yet during the time that their debts were increasing, farmers increased their purchases of automobiles from two million to four million, and their purchases of motor trucks from 139,000 to 900,000. During that ten years, 350,000 farm homes were equipped with water pipes, where they had previously been without them. Farm homes having gas or electric light almost doubled in number, going from 454,000 to 840,000.

If an individual increases his expenditures in the face of a reduction of income and an increase in indebtedness the ultimate result is financial distress and the same thing applies to farmers as a whole.

Hugh Bancroft, president of Dow, Jones & Co., publishers of the Wall Street Journal, said in a recent address:

United States business would be at 90 per cent of normal, instead of 60 per cent, if not held back by fruitless struggle against economic law.

Government can harm but not help the economic situation; it has nothing but what it takes away from the people. The Federal Government should balance its budget without increasing taxes.

Two years ago the prices of all basic raw materials collapsed. One-quarter of our people get their living from the production of basic raw materials. Their power to buy the things that they had been consuming at the old price level at once collapsed. That meant immediately no jobs for the millions of people that had been producing, transporting and merchandising the goods which the raw material producer had been consuming. That meant further collapse of buying power at the old price level.

The pendulum of business usually swings too far each way.

It swung too high in 1928 and 1929 when people were borrowing money at 10 per cent to buy stocks which yielded on 4 per cent and it has now swung too low.

We are expecting a moderate recovery, especially in those industries where production has been sharply curtailed, but we do not expect a return of real prosperity until the purchasing power of the farmers is restored.

If foreign propaganda can make the people of this country believe that prosperity would return overnight if the United States would cancel its war debts, an evil time will follow.

Placing upon the backs of the taxpayers of this country the obligation to pay billions for which others are now obligated is a poor way of aiding a return of prosperity.

We could well afford to indure this depression for another year rather than agree to a transfer of the obligation of war debts.

### Will Add Knit Goods Section

Beginning with the January 14th issue, the Southern Textile Bulletin will carry, in each mid-month number, an article of particular interest to the knitting trades. "Behind the Scenes with a Knit Goods Stylist" is the title, and the subject matter will be observations on current trends in the knitwear fields, as compiled by Harwood, prominent New York fashion editors.

In addition to the style service, the monthly knitting section will present news of the knit goods field, and general and technical articles of interest.

The knitting industry in the South is growing more rapidly than any other division of textiles and the inclusion of a knit goods section in the Southern Textile Bulletin is planned as a step to render increased service to the knitting mills.

### What December Indices Mean

For the remainder of this month it will be more than usually necessary for the business community to bear in mind that December is always and necessarily a time of diminishing industrial activity. All business is seasonal; at just the time when Christmas buying is depended on to stimulate retail trade the heavy industries habitually, and indeed normally, reduce their output to the year's minimum.—Wall Street Journal.

### Education Gone to Seed

The following is a recent dispatch from California:

Stanford University, Cal., Dec. 4.—The day of the college-educated fisherman is not far off. A course in the proper and accepted methods of luring Mr. Fish from his domain was announced today by Stanford University.

We suppose the freshmen will study the digging of worms and seniors pass an examination on fish stories.

### Steel Workers Get Employment

The following newspaper dispatch will be found interesting:

Wheeling, W. Va., Dec. 11.—Christmas cheer came to the Wheeling district Friday in the form of work for 1,100 steel workers.

Announcement was made by the Wheeling Steel Corporation that its Benwood plant would resume operations Sunday night. The men have been idle for several weeks.

### This Man Too Much For 'Em

Superior, Wis., Dec. 14—Superior's 65 union barbers have had trouble enough with William J. Shinnars. He was ousted from the union several years ago. Last week he cut his price on hair cuts from 50 cents to 25 cents. The union held a special meeting Friday to invite him back into the fold.

Shinnars said he would join provided that:

The union hire a taxicab to take him to and from its meetings.

Each member stand and bow when he entered the meetings.

His \$50 fine for infraction of rules be wiped out.

His dues be paid for the first month and that all non-union barbers in the city be admitted on the same terms.

And now after the union agreed to all his demands, Shinnars decided he wouldn't join anyway.

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**OAKITE**  
*Industrial Cleaning Materials and Methods*

**MILL NEWS ITEMS**

**KNOXVILLE, TENN.**—The Goodall Worsted Company, which operates a plant here for the manufacture of suits from Palm Beach fabric is to double the capacity. The weekly payroll is to increase from \$4,000 to \$15,000.

**PELL CITY, ALA.**—The Avondale Mills are installing a number of new frames of Whitin Casablanclas long draft spinning. The new frames were bought for replacement purposes. One unit of Barber-Colman high speed spooling and warping equipment is also being installed.

**FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.**—The Cape Fear Manufacturing Company, has succeeded the Cape Fear Cotton Mills here. Spurgeon Kinslow is president of the new corporation and John Butler, secretary and treasurer. The mills operates 5,760 spindles and 15 looms on yarns, tire cords and draperies.

**COLUMBIA, TENN.** — The Washington Manufacturing Company plans to double the capacity of its plant here the first of the year.

The building now is being prepared for the installation of 40 additional machines and the number of garment workers will be increased from 100 to 200, it is stated.

**CORDELE, GA.**—The Piedmont Manufacturing Company is moving here from Gainesville. A start is to be made with 100 machines, and the plan is to build up to 250 machines as rapidly as the business warrants. Overalls, work shirts and work pants are to be manufactured.

**MONTGOMERY, ALA.**—The Montala Mills here and the Autauga Mills, Prattville, Ala., which are under the same management, are now known as the Bradford Mills. E. J. Hesslein, of New York, is president, H. B. Dowall, vice-president and general manager, and G. W. Walker, treasurer. The local unit has 14,000 spindles and 362 looms on sheetings and the Prattville plant has 12,560 spindles and 244 looms on seat covers and cottonades.

**HONEA PATH, S. C.**—Dividend payments by the Chi-quola Mills, of which Lawrence C. Hammett is president, will be made as of December 20 on a basis of \$2.50 per share of common and \$3 per share of preferred stock, according to announcement here.

The dividend payment on January will involve the distribution of something more than \$48,000 and the company will add to its surplus around \$73,500.

Earnings of the mill for the first ten months of the year were something more than \$121,000, it was announced.

**GREENVILLE, S. C.**—Suit against the City of Greenville by Conestee Mills for \$150,000 has been settled for \$25,000, payable one-third in cash; one third December 1, 1932 and the remainder December 1, 1933, Mayor A. C. Mann announced. Deferred payments will draw six per cent interest.

The suit grew out of claims made by Conestee Mill that the mill had suffered on account of the emptying of city sewage into Reedy river from 1919 until the matter of sewage disposal was taken over by Greater Sewer Commission.

## MILL NEWS ITEMS

LA FAYETTE, GA.—The Lafayette Division of the Consolidated Textile Corporation, which formerly produced drills and print cloths, is now operating on broadcloths.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Issuance of an order calling upon the Ebroclo Shirt Company, Inc., to discontinue the use of misleading terms in labeling and advertising its products, was announced by the Federal Trade Commission at Washington.

The company, a distributor of wearing apparel, is ordered to discontinue the use of the word "manufacturers" and to abandon the use of such phrases as "factory to wearer," "direct from the manufacturer" and others as may imply that the company sells and distributes its commodities directly from manufacturer to customer purchasers without the intervention of middlemen. Labeling or advertising fabrics not made of silk as "Nu Silk" or "New Silk" and fabrics not made in England as "English broadcloth," also is to be abandoned.

"The commission," it was declared in the announcement of the order, "found that the company had installed a building in Greensboro three sewing machines run by power, upon which three seamstresses worked on specially made shirts. These specials represented less than five per cent of the company's shirt business. The shirts generally purchased and sold by it were found to be manufactured principally in Baltimore and shipped to Greensboro on a consignment basis."

DANVILLE, VA.—The Board of directors of the Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills, at its annual meeting took no dividend action on preferred stock, because it had not been earned and because there is a desire to conserve working capital and assets of the corporation for the safety of the organization. The dividend was omitted for the first time at the July meeting. However, both are carrying interest.

The following statement was issued after the meeting.

"The board of directors did not declare any dividend on either the preferred or common stock, considering the general conditions in the textile industry and the inability of the company to earn profits and the necessity for conserving the working capital and assets of the company the board was unanimously of the opinion that it was to the best interest of the stockholders that no dividend should be paid until the earnings fully justify it."

Among directors attending the meeting were George P. Ray, an official of the company, of New York, and John M. Miller, of Richmond. The session lasted longer than usual and it was learned that the company's business was gone into in an exhaustive way and the general condition of the textile industry reviewed. Members of the board were told that the local plants are operating 70 per cent capacity and that they are in good condition. Old machinery here and there is being replaced by mechanism designed to turn out goods in greater demand. Prospects for the future were discussed with a full measure of caution, it was said. No financial statement was issued, this usually being done at the annual meeting of stockholders in January after the taking of inventory. The mills, it is understood, will close for the holidays at noon Thursday and will resume operations the following Monday, the four-day week schedule now in force in some departments is described as temporary.

**TWISTER  
RINGS**



**SPINNING  
RINGS**



**"NEW" rings  
can be tested,  
but only  
OLD rings  
can PROVE anything!"**

"The only conclusive test I know of is to run a batch of rings in actual use until they wear out. No tests on new rings mean much to me, stacked up against my years of EXPERIENCE with the long life and smooth running of DIAMOND FINISH Rings."

**Whitinsville (Mass.)  
SPINNING RING CO.**



**BOUGHT . . . NOT SOLD**

If our trial supply of Victor Ring Travelers proves its worth on YOUR FRAMES, then you BUY . . . you are not influenced by sales talk. On a strict test performance, Victors have earned their way into hundreds of mills. Shall we send YOU a supply? A postal card will bring them.

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**QUALITY in all our products GUARANTEED**  
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**BOIL-OFF OILS  
SOLUBLE OILS  
DYBOL**
**RAYON SIZE**
**The Old Order Changeth**
*(Continued from Page 11)*

orders. At the end of October, 1931, this group showed orders in excess of stock amounting to 89,000,000 yards. It seems inconceivable that an industry having in hand orders for 89,000,000 yards more than stock, and realizing that the stock itself is a fixed quantity which will always remain in existence, must suffer from the phobia of potential overproduction, and indulge in an orgy of panic and unwarranted price cutting.

One of the causes is the unsound structure of cotton mill financing. Many cotton mills were built with money furnished by the machinery people and selling agencies. Years ago the mills themselves and all factors connected with them were able to make large profits. The days of shrinking margins came coincidentally with the days of over-expansion. Southern mill executives looked to the big Eastern banks or to their commission houses to provide the funds. The policy was carried too far, and, when credits were contracted, the mills suffered the consequences.

A most helpful factor in cotton textiles would be a super-finance corporation that would relieve the banks and the distributing agencies of the burden of financing mill properties.

At the moment, the pendulum has swung too far in the wrong direction and too little value is given in financial circles to the splendid manufacturing establishments which have been built at tremendous cost.

Modern banking gives little or no value to plants that are essential and that will again prove to be big money earners when the changed order has brought business stabilization.

There has been significant news in the papers recently relative to the absorption by a large finance company of important factoring interests.

While this commercial banking corporation does not actually control the mills which it factors, it is nevertheless true that it wields a tremendous influence over the policies of the manufacturers with which it is affiliated. It is possible that this may mark the entrance into cotton

textiles of the type of financial and capitalistic control which alone can dictate, and regulate policies of production and consumption.

It is freely admitted that the industry would be better off if controlled by a big stick and the only big stick which can actually control is capital.

There are half a dozen selling agencies in Worth Street that distribute eighty-five per cent of all the print cloths. Print cloths are the barometer of the trade. As print cloths fluctuate, so goes the balance of the cotton textile market.

It seems ridiculous that six commission houses in such a commanding position cannot regulate production, consumption and prices, but they are unable to do so because they are unable to dictate and control the policies of the mills which they represent.

If the print cloth mills now represented by these houses were merged into one large corporation, and if the product were sold through one channel controlled by such a corporation, the profits would be tremendous, and the stabilizing effect of such a merger upon the cotton textile industry would spell prosperity.

The consummation of such a plan would not be difficult. The mill owners would gladly pass control upon a fair basis and depend upon a share in the junior securities for their eventual return.

It is possible that the attention of those powerful forces which are now enlarging their textile interests may be focused upon a plan for the merging of large print cloth mills, and if carried through the result will be a golden harvest.

Could there possibly be a more fertile field for profits than in the controlled manufacture and distribution of a commanding percentage of a nation's production of a basic necessity which does not corrode, rust or decay and for which an established market exists?

We are now entering upon the rehabilitation period and upon the era of readjustment of all elements to the changed order.

There is need and a place for all the various factors that have functioned in the past, but there will be new alignments and affiliations that will eventually succeed


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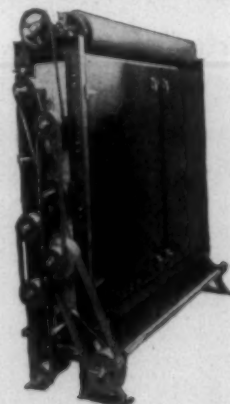
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**VERTICAL BRUSHER WITH PATENTED  
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**CLEANS LEAF, MOTES, ETC., FROM ALL  
CLASSES OF COTTON GOODS**
**ANY NUMBER OR COMBINATION OF FIBRE,  
WIRE OR SAND ROLLS**
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**Hermas Machine Company**

 Warburton Ave., Susquehanna R. R.  
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in bringing order out of chaos; merchandising will be concentrated in fewer and stronger hands; vertical and horizontal mergers will be the order of the day.

The lost art of making profits out of business will have a renaissance and fair market value will be demanded and will be gladly granted by the buyer in the interest of stabilization.

The end of the death struggles of the inefficient and under financed is near at hand. The fittest have survived, and will reap the benefit of their strength. Capital will recognize its opportunity.

The old order changeth. The new order is at hand.

### Everybody's Business

(Continued from Page 17)

basic commodities are selling below cost; when the depth of the valley of each succeeding depression grows greater, not less; when speculation reaches a point, as it did in 1929, where it threatens the Federal Reserve System and drags into its net many thousands of chauffeurs, janitors, bootblacks, clerks, teachers and mechanics; when 400 investment trusts owning billions of dollars worth of stocks and bonds are governed in their operations by charts and price movements more than by dividends and interest; and when the stock market is able to divert bank credit from legitimate business to reckless speculation, then it is time to recognize that our present system is badly in need of repair.

The Stock Exchange is one outstanding opportunity for a beginning of the vitally necessary work of curbing greed, fraud, injustice and crime.

### 1931 Witnessed Mobilization of World-Wide Forces to Expand Markets for Cotton

(Continued from Page 5)

purposes was completed during 1931 in the Borough of Burnley, Lancashire.

#### EUROPE'S CONTRIBUTION

For her part, Europe has contributed many constructive ideas that have helped stimulate public interest in America. English cotton manufacturers paved the way in the celebration during the spring of a National Cotton Week which was followed in June by a similar event in the United States.

As might be expected, from French creative genius have come many new fashions in cotton for women's apparel. Late last summer the appearance on the French and Italian Rivas of cotton crash and denim trousers, novelty jackets and lounging robes of cotton tweed, marked a revolutionary change in men's beachwear apparel.

### Textile Industry and the Anti-Trust Laws

(Continued from Page 10)

terioration that is contrary to the public interest. The outcome of such chronic overproduction is that producers under the stress of modern methods of mass production are driven habitually to make and sell goods regardless of cost. Buyers cease to be under any substantial necessity to compete with one another. The sellers have to do virtually all of the competing with the destructive consequences I have indicated. The true conception of competition involves a state where buyers compete on the one hand to obtain goods and sellers compete on the other to sell goods. It is only through well balanced competition of this character that the fair prices can come about that the competitive situation assumes.

## This Harness Offers 6 Important Advantages

Try it at our risk; sign and mail the coupon below.

Emmons CHAFELESS CORD Harness represents a new and important advance in harness making . . . gives you a harness that offers 6 important advantages over ordinary harness. We would like to have you try a set at our risk.

Here are the 6 advantages which CHAFELESS CORD offer the man responsible for your weaving:

1. Notable improvement in the "cover" of fine and medium weaves;
2. Less "fly";
3. Reduction in warp breaks and resulting loom stops;
4. Longer wearing of the harness eyes;
5. Enhanced flexibility of the harness;
6. Humidity proof qualities.

These advantages have been achieved through unique manufacturing processes. CHAFELESS CORD is the result of three generations of harness making; the product of the most progressive cotton harness manufacturer in the world.

Let us send you a set of this new CHAFELESS CORD Harness to try . . . at our risk. Put it in a loom and see the results in improved quality and lower weaving costs. The coupon below brings you a set to try.

#### Accept This Offer

Put this harness on your loom and run it continuously for thirty days. Check up on the 6 advantages above. If you do not find this the most satisfactory harness you have ever used, return it and we will cancel the charge.

We are willing to make this offer because we believe you will come to prefer CHAFELESS CORD over any other type of cotton harness made. Over 150 mills are now using this improved harness.

Try a set at our risk, without any obligation if it doesn't do all that we say it will. Just sign and mail the coupon below for your trial set of CHAFELESS CORD HARNESS.

**EMMONS**  
**Loom Harness Co.**

LAWRENCE, MASS.

Emmons Loom Harness Company  
Lawrence, Massachusetts

Gentlemen: Kindly send me a set of CHAFELESS CORD Harness to try. If I am not satisfied I will return the set within 30 days and you will cancel the charge. Otherwise you may invoice us on your regular terms. Specifications are herewith attached.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Title \_\_\_\_\_

Mill \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

## Nineteen Hundred and Thirty-One

With the dawning of the New Year let us pause for a moment to think seriously of life, of what it means to us,—of its joys and of its sorrows.

One of the great joys of life, as we see it, is its friendships. A true friend is an invaluable possession.

What is true of our personal lives is also true of our business lives. We like to feel that there is a spirit of friendship underlying each business transaction.

We like to think of our customers as our friends. We like to value our business friendships as we value our personal friendships.

Nineteen Hundred and Thirty-One was good to us, and through your friendship, your loyalty, your confidence, you contributed to its success.

As an expression, therefore, of our genuine appreciation of your friendship and all that it has meant to us, we wish you a Merry Christmas and a New Year brim full of Prosperity and Happiness.

**Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Inc.**

Charlotte, N. C.

*We manufacture, Overhaul and Repair  
Cotton Mill Machinery*

W. H. MONTY,  
Pres. and Treas.

P. S. MONTY,  
Vice-Pres.

Will  
You  
Please  
Consider  
These  
Questions?

Are you getting excessive shedding?

Are you getting a large percentage of seconds?

Does your cloth feel harsh?

If so, write us, and we can help you.

**John P. Marston Company**

*Importers*

247 Atlantic Avenue, Boston

Competition exclusively among sellers cannot result in fair prices, and the same is true of competition exclusively among buyers. Arrangements to keep production in step with demand do no more than to promise balanced, and so self-regulatory, competition between buyers on the one hand and between sellers on the other.

In the *Maple Flooring Case*, 268 U. S. 563, it was urged upon the court that arrangements for the exchange of information in trade associations were contrary to the law because their tendency would be to restore the balance between production and demand and to promote better price levels. But the Court held that such tendencies did not invalidate arrangements calculated to promote a more intelligent conduct of business.

**THE INDIVIDUAL IS INTERESTED IN EARNING AS WELL  
AS IN CONSUMING**

The distorted view that trade can be only truly unrestrained when it is working toward chaotic conditions with prices tending further and further below cost, is closely associated with the view that the public has no interest whatever in industrial and commercial affairs except to see that the ultimate consumer of any commodity gets it at the lowest possible price—the more below cost the better. As a matter of fact, any member of the public who is a consumer has also to be a producer, or interested in some way on the production side as owner, creditor or employee, in order to have any income with which to make purchases. In our highly intricate civilization, certainly trade and commerce can be just as much “restrained” by paralyzing the prosperity of agriculture, manufacture, distribution and transportation as it can be by any other method of paralyzing the ability of the ultimate consumer. When the matter is stated in these terms, it is apparent that the two sides are inescapably interrelated. In a consideration of whether a given step is a prohibited restraint of trade and commerce, the effect of that step upon the production or manufacture or distribution of articles of trade and commerce is certainly just as relevant as the effect of that step in any other respect upon the ultimate consumer.

**ENFORCEABILITY OF THE LAW NOT IMPAIRED BY ITS  
TRUE INTERPRETATION**

The suggestion has at times been made that a realistic application of the law along the lines I have indicated should be rejected because it would make the administration of the law too difficult. This argument, reduced to its simplest terms, means that a law prohibiting arrangements in restraint of trade must be so applied as to prohibit arrangements in promotion of trade because any other solution would interfere with convenient enforcement. But the fact that it may be difficult to enforce a law in accordance with its true principle is no justification for enforcing the law in direct opposition to its true principle. Besides, the administrative agencies of the Government will never achieve either clarity or definiteness through trying to enforce the law prohibiting restraint in such a way as to prohibit arrangements which really promote trade and commerce. It would be far more practicable, definite and convenient to enforce the law in accordance with its essential principle than in opposition to that principle. I cannot imagine any course less satisfactory and more difficult to the Government than one of trying to prevent all co-operation in stabilizing production and demand and thus driving business more into a condition of chaos.

In my opinion, arrangements to balance production with demand could be tested by a principle inherently sound and entirely practicable because its operation

would be susceptible of being measured by attainable tests. For example, statistics are or should be available to indicate fairly what is normal production and normal demand. An arrangement among the producers that production shall be reasonably in balance with the demand thus indicated and shall be open to readjustment as changes in the demand become apparent is an entirely practicable arrangement and is readily distinguishable from arrangements which seek to create artificial shortages regardless of demand.

#### THE QUESTION OF AMENDMENTS TO THE LAW

There is a great deal of discussion about changes in the anti-trust laws. It may well be that changes in those laws to facilitate their administration in the light of their true principle would be helpful. It seems to me however that the sound approach to the subject is along the line that the law was never intended to prohibit arrangements whose purpose and effect would be to promote trade and commerce and that with the law as it stands and with the Supreme Court interpretations as they stand, a great deal can be accomplished to eliminate the existing chaotic conditions certainly to the extent that they are due, as they are now primarily, to a state of great over-capacity and a consequent chronic overproduction.

But if new legislation is to be attempted in order to facilitate the balancing of production with demand, the premise should be that no effort is being made, and none is needed, to change the basic principle of the law. The prohibition of combinations in restraint of trade was and still is sound in principle. Industry is not seeking to remove any prohibition against combinations really in restraint of trade. It is merely seeking that the prohibition be construed and applied in the light of realities in accordance with the intent of the law and with the Supreme Court decisions. To this end, industry should contend, if it seeks changes, that arrangements to bring production in balance with demand should not be obstructed through a misconception of the law and of the Supreme Court decisions. In other words, the legislation should be sought along procedural lines so as to facilitate what the law contemplates and what the public interest requires, without departing in any way whatever from the fundamental principle that combinations really in restraint of trade should continue to be prohibited.

#### INDUSTRY MUST DEVELOP, WITHIN LAWFUL LIMITS, THE WILL TO CO-OPERATE

But whether the law remain as it is or there be a change as to procedure, I wish to emphasize, in conclusion, that the fundamental need of industry is to develop adequately the will to co-operate within legal limits. No clarifying interpretation of the present law, and no improved procedure, will result in industry effecting the stabilization which the public interests so imperatively requires unless the units in industry can develop a sufficiently enlightened appreciation of their own interest, the interest of their consumers and the general public interest, to take the lawful steps which are essential to stabilization. Industry will seriously deceive itself if it thinks the practical results desired will come automatically from a change in the law. The hardest part of all is to develop and employ the Will to co-operate and that Will should be cultivated and invoked in the numerous ways that are lawful and proper under the law as it stands. The primary responsibility is upon industry. Instead of regarding supposed defects in the present law as an excuse or alibi, industry should do what it can, and all that it can, in the direction of stabilization under the present law in promotion of its own interest and the public interest.

### Improved Equipment and Processing in the Manufacture of **EAGLE** **STARCH** has achieved

1—GREATER UNIFORMITY of moisture content and fluidity of paste. While Eagle Starch always has been approved for its uniform quality, the new Eagle Starch is controlled within still narrower limits. Every package is absolutely uniform in moisture and fluidity.

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produce immediately  
remarkable im-  
provements in stock  
... increased effi-  
ciency and quality  
in subsequent proc-  
esses ... through  
the spinning.

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Established 1868

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MASS., U. S. A.

**ROY TEXTILE  
GRINDING  
MACHINERY**

## Saco-Lowell to Consolidate Plants

Boston, Mass.—The directors of Saco-Lowell Shops have voted to consolidate the manufacturing operations now carried on in Newton Upper Falls, Mass., into Biddeford and Saco, Me., it was announced.

The company has acquired several buildings of the York Manufacturing Company plant in Saco—separated from the present Saco-Lowell Biddeford plant only by the channel of the Saco river, which can be bridged easily at this point. These buildings are in excellent condition and contain about the same floor area as the buildings in Newton Upper Falls, it is stated. The foundry in Biddeford can be enlarged sufficiently to provide ample capacity for the consolidated shops' requirements of castings, it is said. The productive capacity of the company will not be lessened by the move.

The Biddeford plant is much larger than the plant in Newton Upper Falls. The concentration of equipment and personnel into one location, and particularly into one foundry, will greatly increase the efficiency and economy of manufacturing and result in large operating savings, it is pointed out.

The consolidation will be carried through rapidly, but there will be no interference with the present small volume of current business. It is expected that it will be virtually completed some time in April next year.

## Tolhurst Machine Co. Sold By Receivers

Troy, N. Y.—The Tolhurst Machine Company, which has been taken over by the General Laundry Machinery Company, was sold at public auction at the Rensselaer County Court House by Roscoe Irwin, who with Harry A. Furman is receiver of the General Laundry Machinery Company. The amounts bid were submitted to Federal Judge Cooper, who was to pass upon them. The property was not sold as a unit, but was divided into several groups. Three bidders appeared, Miss Lillian E. Rice, of Albany; the Bird Machinery Company of East Walpole, Mass.; and the DeLaval Separator of Poughkeepsie.

WANTED—Position as superintendent carding or spinning. 13 years experience. Will go anywhere. D. W. N., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

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means MORE PROFIT  
because BETTER YARN,  
FEWER BREAKS, and  
FASTER PRODUCTION

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Also Winston-Salem, N. C.

## Progress in the Textile Industry

(Continued from Page 7)

high-speed motor drive and a simplified twist-gear construction has been developed for the silk industry.

One of the recent developments in handling rayon is a new machine designed to facilitate the sizing of ribbon warps. It is rather a combination of warper, beamer, and slasher, but is apparently designed to fill a place much needed in the rayon industry.

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### SINGLE-UNIT "F. F." MOSIERY MACHINES

Probably the outstanding development in the knitting industry is the introduction of a number of single-unit full-fashioned hosiery machines. These machines are now being demonstrated in one of the plants in this country, and the inventors contend that it will prove very valuable to the industry by eliminating many of the difficulties now encountered in machines of this type.

There has been developed for the hosiery industry a wrap-stripe circular hosiery machine which permits an increased number of steps and an equal number of colors. It employs three perpendicular color changes and is built on a spiral frame, thus offering spiral designing possibilities. A fancy reverse-plated circular hosiery machine has been developed in England. This machine permits continuous production of the several types of hosiery of plain and fancy design.

### Study Distribution of Cotton Goods

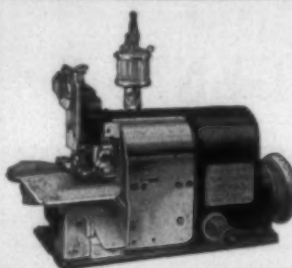
Washington.—Commencement of a study dealing with the marketing of cotton goods was announced by the Textile Foundation. This is the second of a series of distribution studies in the field of textiles authorized by the Foundation in recognition of the important role distribution plays in the modern business drama.

That every advantage and facility may be available, an advisory committee has been formed consisting of the following members:

Walter S. Brewster, chairman, The Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York; Harry L. Bailey, The Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc.; Fessenden S. Blanchard, National Association of Cotton Manufacturers; G. Edward Buxton, The Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc.; George S. Harris, American Cotton Manufacturers Association; Henry G. F. Lauten, Textile Converters' Association; Leavelle McCampbell, The Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York; W. L. Pierce, National Association of Finishers of Cotton Fabrics; Robert T. Stevens, The Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York; William E. Winchester, The Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York.

This advisory committee is an enlargement of the original committee on distribution of The Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York which at the request of the Foundation began in the spring of 1931 a preliminary survey of problems of textile distribution. The promise of the full co-operation of all interests insures a report of great value and wide application.

The study will be conducted by the Harvard University Graduate School of Business Administration, under the direction of Dr. Melvin T. Copeland, professor of marketing.



## MERROW

Trade Mark  
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

High speed trimming and overseaming, overedging, plain crochet and shell stitch machines for use on knitted and woven goods of all kinds.

Let us demonstrate on your fabrics work of styles 60 ABB and 60 D3B machines for flat butted seaming ends of piece goods to facilitate subsequent processing.

**THE MERROW MACHINE COMPANY**

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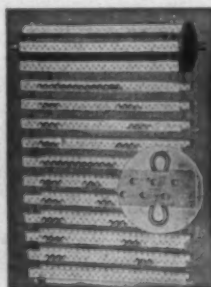


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Company**

**ATLANTA**

Textile  
Chemicals  
For  
Best Weaving

A Concern Is  
Known by the  
Customers It  
Keeps



## THE IMPROVED EYE

We also Manufacture

**Dobby Loom Cords  
and Pegs**

**Rice Dobby Chain Company**  
Millbury, Mass.

## Take the Mill Out of the Mud!

When the ground around a building is the same color as the bricks, something is wrong. Red clay and yellow sand have their uses in industry—but as a red-and-yellow carpet around a mill they are hard on the eyes.

Then on a rainy day who wants to walk on sticky, slippery clay. Or slide along on the loose sand? A carpet of green grass, with evergreens, flowering shrubs and shade trees to set the pattern, is easier on the eyes and less ruffling to the temper. The cost of these trees and plants is so little that there is no good reason for not having them around the grounds.

**THE HOWARD-HICKORY CO.**

Landscape Gardeners, Nurserymen

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DOMESTIC

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MERCHANDISING

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## COTTON GOODS

New York.—The cotton goods markets continued slow during the week, light buying being attributed to seasonal dullness and the uncertainty which has been apparent in the market for the past several weeks. In the gray goods division, prices were kept on a steady basis at the new levels established during the preceding week. A good deal of price irregularity was noted in finished lines.

The widespread closing of mills on print cloths for Christmas week and in some cases longer, coupled with plans for further curtailment, have had a good effect on the situation. It is believed that prices will be kept more stable from now on. Little change in the character of demand is expected until after the turn of the year.

Somewhat lower prices were current on sheets and pillow cases, curtain goods and other fabrics due to cleaning up small lots prior to inventory. Trade in wash fabrics for the new season was more encouraging.

In gray goods, most orders were small and placed to take care of December requirements, little interest being shown in later needs. Sales of print cloths and sheetings were limited, with sheetings showing more price strength as stocks were further reduced by mills. A scattered business in carded broadcloths included a few good orders.

While fine goods markets generally were quiet there were a few outstanding exceptions, where buying held up in good fashion and prices were stronger. The feeling that something in the way of good buying will develop in January gained wider support, and with it the contention that buying interests who have failed to cover requirements will experience very definite difficulties in obtaining wanted deliveries in a number of lines once such a movement is initiated. There seemed to be little question but that stocks in the hands of mills, while large, are not excessive, and that they can be cleaned out in short order by anything like the sort of buying which it is felt must develop early in 1932.

Prices were as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	2 $\frac{3}{8}$
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gray goods, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in., 64x60s	3 $\frac{3}{8}$
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	3 $\frac{5}{8}$
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	5
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Brown sheetings, standard	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Brown sheetings, 4-yard 56-60s	4 $\frac{7}{8}$
Tickings, 8-ounce	13
Denims	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dress gingham	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ -12
Standard prints	7
Staple. gingham	7 $\frac{1}{2}$

Constructive Selling Agents  
for

Southern Cotton Mills

J. P. STEVENS & CO., Inc.

44 Leonard St.  
New York City

## YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—Although yarn prices were somewhat weaker last week, there was some increase in small orders placed and sales for the week were larger than had been expected in the face of the inventory period. Small lot transactions were more frequent and there was a fair number of larger orders. Knitters placed fair orders and weavers were in the market in a nominal way. The decline of half a cent a pound came as the result of the light demand for the past several weeks and in spite of unchanged cotton prices. Most yarn consumers are reluctant to place business until after the first of the year and little change in the market is looked for for the next several weeks.

There has been a slight improvement in two-ply combed during the last two weeks. Dealers assert that a limited number of spot lots that were offered several cents under the market level have been well cleaned up. Combed spinners in most instances have followed a rigid curtailment policy. Two large combed groups report that their stocks only amount to the poundage of orders now on the books.

Large contracts in single combed, which had been noted in previous weeks, were lacking. Underwear mills in a number of instances have been asking spinners to postpone shipments until after the first of the year. Several sellers assert that many of these manufacturers have yarn on order to cover their needs for the first two months of next year. Combed yarn prices have not changed very recently.

The outlook in the yarn markets is better than appear on the surface, according to local houses, who claim that considerable business is being planned this month which will materialize into an actual movement of yarn in January and thereafter. It is explained that one feature which has contributed toward making December slow has been that a good many buyers have not been able to decide definitely the sort of yarn they will need. Dealers here have been pressing their customers to clear up these uncertainties, so that the yarn mills can be set to work on the orders in ample time to make sure that deliveries are satisfactory to these customers.

Southern Single Warps		30s	20
10s	14	40s	27
12s	15	Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-ply	
16s	16	8s	14½
20s	16½	10s	15
26s	19½	12s	15½
30s	20	16s	16½
		20s	17½
Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps		Carpet Yarns	
8s	14	Tinged Carpet, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	
10s	14½	13	
12s	15	White Carpet, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	
16s	16	14	
20s	16½	Colored Strips, 8s, 3 and 6-ply	
24s	18½	14½	
30s	20	Part Waste Insulating Yarn	
36s	26	8s, 1-ply	
40s	27	8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	
Southern Single Skeins		10s, 1-ply and 3-ply	
8s	13½	12s, 2-ply	
10s	14	13½	
12s	14½	16s, 2-ply	
14s	15	15	
16s	15½	20s, 2-ply	
20s	16½	16½	
24s	18½	26s, 2-ply	
26s	19½	18	
		30s, 2-ply	
		20	
Southern Two-Ply Skeins		Southern Frame Cones	
8s	14	8s	13½
10s	14½	10s	14
12s	15	12s	14½
14s	15½	16s	15
16s	16	18s	16
20s	16½	20s	16½
24s	18½	22s	17
26s	19½	24s	18½
		26s	19½
		28s	19½
		30s	20½

## WENTWORTH

### Double Duty Travelers

Last Longer, Make Stronger Yarn, Run Clear, Preserve the SPINNING RING. The greatest improvement entering the spinning room since the advent of the HIGH SPEED SPINDLE.

Manufactured only by the

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Southern Textile Bulletin

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## SOUTHERN SOURCES OF SUPPLY

### for Equipment, Parts, Materials, Service

Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in the SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information, service, equipment, parts or materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.

**AKRON BELTING CO.**, Akron, O. Sou. Reps.: L. L. Haskins, Greenville, S. C.; L. F. Moore, Memphis, Tenn.

**AKTIVIN CORP.**, The, 50 Union Square, New York City. Sou. Reps.: American Aniline Products, Inc., 1003 W. Trade St., Charlotte, N. C.

**ALLIS-CHALMERS MFG. CO.**, Milwaukee, Wis. Sou. Offices: 1102 Lexington Bldg., Baltimore, Md.; 905 Electric Bldg., Richmond, Va.; 1104 Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; 701 Brown-Max Bldg., Birmingham, Ala.; 1118 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; 1124 Canal Bank Bldg., New Orleans, La.; 2412 Pinehurst Blvd., Shreveport, La.; 1515 Santa Fe Bldg., Dallas, Tex.; 1126 Post Dispatch Bldg., Houston, Tex.; 524 Alamo Nat'l Bk. Bldg., San Antonio, Tex.

**AMERICAN ENKA CORP.**, 200 Madison Ave., New York City. Sou. Reps.: R. J. Mebane, Asheville, N. C.; Cannon Mills (Yarn Dept.), Kannapolis, N. C.

**AMERICAN MOISTENING CO.**, Providence, R. I. Sou. Plants: Atlanta, Ga., and Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Offices: 1331 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.; 240 N. Highland Ave., Atlanta, Ga.; 711 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C. Sou. Reps.: W. I. Burgess and C. A. Burgess, Greenville Office; Marvin McCall, Charlotte Office; J. D. Johnson and W. L. Johnson, Atlanta Office.

**ARABOL MFG. CO., THE**, 110 E. 42nd St., New York City. Sou. Agent: Cameron McLean, Concord, N. C.; Sou. Reps.: W. C. Gibson, Griffin, Ga.; W. L. Cobb, Greenville, S. C.

**ARNOLD, HOFFMAN & CO., INC.**, Providence, R. I. Sou. Office: Independence Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Robert E. Buck, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: Frank G. North, P. O. Box 844, Atlanta, Ga.; Frank W. Johnson, P. O. Box 1354, Greensboro, N. C.; R. A. Singleton, 2016 Cockrell Ave., Dallas, Tex.; R. E. Buck, Jr., 8 Tindel Ave., Greenville, S. C.

**ASHWORTH BROS., INC.**, Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Offices: 44-A Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C.; 215 Central Ave., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.; Texas Rep., Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.

**ASSOCIATED BOBBIN COS.**, composed of BOWEN-HUNTER BOBBIN CO., East Corinth, Vt.; THE DANA S. COURTNEY CO., Chicopee, Mass.; VERMONT SPOOL & BOBBIN CO., Burlington, Vt. Sou. Rep., The, which are the sole agents for the Atlanta Textile Supply Co., 695 Glen St., Atlanta, Ga.; Greenville Textile Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensboro, N. C.

**BAHNSON CO., THE**, Reynolds Bldg., Winston-Salem, N. C. Sou. Reps.: Smith Williams, Winston-Salem Office; S. C. Stinson, 164 Oakland Ave., Spartanburg, S. C.; I. L. Brown, 686 Drewery St., N.E., Atlanta, Ga.; J. C. Serier, 1400 Duncan Ave., Chattanooga, Tenn.

**BARBER-COLMAN CO.**, Rockford, Ill. Sou. Office: 31 W. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C.; J. H. Spencer, Mgr.

**BARKLEY MACHINE WORKS**, Gastonia, N. C. Chas. A. Barkley, president.

**BORNE, SCRYMSEY CO.**, 17 Battery Place, New York City. Sou. Reps.: E. L. Slevin, P. O. Box 240, Charlotte, N. C.; W. B. Uhler, 608 Palmetto St., Spartanburg, S. C.

**BROWN CO., DAVID**, Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Reps.: Ralph Gossett, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Belton O. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Russell A. Singleton, Dallas, Tex.

**BUTTERWORTH & SONS CO., H. W.**, Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office: Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; J. Hill Zahn, Mgr.

**CAMPBELL & CO., JOHN**, 75 Hudson St., New York City. Sou. Reps.: John Bothamley, 1008 Williams Mill Road, Atlanta, Ga.; M. L. Kirby, P. O. Box 412, West Point, Ga.; Mike A. Stough, P. O. Box 701, Charlotte, N. C.

**CHARLOTTE LEATHER BELTING CO.**, 302 E. Sixth St., Charlotte, N. C. Fred R. Cochran, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: W. H. Fortson, 1100 Tusten St., Elberton, Ga.; Russell A. Singleton, 2016 Cockrell Ave., Dallas, Tex.; W. F. McAnulty and W. E. Strane, Charlotte Office.

**CIBA CO., INC.**, Greenwich and Morton Sts., New York City. Sou. Offices: 619 E. Washington St., Greensboro, N. C.; Greenville, S. C.

**CLINTON CORN SYRUP REFINING CO.**, Clinton, Iowa. Sou. Reps.: J. W. Pope, Box 490, Atlanta, Ga.; Luther Knowles, Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C.

**CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO.**, 17 Battery Place, New York City. Sou. Office: Corn Products Sales Co., Greenville, S. C. Stocks carried at convenient points.

**CROMPTON & KNOWLES LOOM WORKS**, Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office: 301 E. Cedar St.; S. B. Alexander, Mgr.

**CURTIS & MARBLE MACHINE CO.**, Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office: Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Walter F. Woodward, Mgr.

**DARY RING TRAVELER CO.**, Taunton, Mass. Sou. Reps.: John E. Humphries, P. O. Box 843, Greenville, S. C.; Chas. L. Ashley, P. O. Box 720, Atlanta, Ga.

**DIXIE SPINDLE & FLYER CO.**, Charlotte, N. C. A. M. Guillot, Mgr.

**DRAKE CORPORATION**, Norfolk, Va. **DRAPE CORPORATION**, Hopedale, Mass. Sou. Rep. E. N. Darrin, Vice-Pres.; Sou. Offices and Warehouses, 242 Forsyth St., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.; W. M. Mitchell; Spartanburg, S. C.; Clare H. Draper, Jr.

**DRAPE, E. S.**, 1522 E. 4th St., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps.: H. B. Bursell, E. A. Simmons and R. A. Wilhelm, Charlotte Office.

**DU FONT BAYON CO.**, 2 Park Ave., New York City. Sou. Plants: Old Hickory, Tenn.; A. Kunsman, Mgr.; Richmond, Va.; W. Shackelford, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: F. H. Coker, Dist. Sales Mgr., 611 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; F. F. Hubach, Dist. Sales Mgr., 608 Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.

**DU FONT DE NEMOURS & CO., E. I.**, Wilmington, Del. Sou. Office, 302 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; John L. Dabbs, Mgr. Sou. Warehouse: 302 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; Wm. F. Crayton, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: D. C. Newman, L. E. Green, H. B. Constable, Charlotte Office; J. D. Sandridge, 1021 Jefferson St., Greenville, N. C.; B. R. Dabbs, 715 Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; W. R. Ivey, 111 Mills Ave., Greenville, S. C.; J. M. Howard, 125 S. Spring St., Concord, N. C.; W. F. Crayton, Ralston Hotel, Columbus, Ga.; J. A. Franklin, Augusta, Ga.; R. M. Covington, 715 Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.

**EATON, PAUL R.**, 218 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

**ECLIPSE TEXTILE DEVICES**, Elmira, N. Y. Sou. Reps.: Eclipse Textile Devices Co., care Pelham Mills, Pelham, S. C.; Eclipse Textile Devices Co., care Bladenboro Cotton Co., Bladenboro, N. C.

**ECONOMY BALKER CO.**, Ann Arbor, Mich. Sou. Rep.: J. Kirk Rowell Co., Atlanta Trust Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

**EMMONS LOOM HARNESS CO.**, Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Rep.: George F. Bahan, P. O. Box 581, Charlotte, N. C.

**FAFNR BEARING CO., THE**, New Britain, Conn. Sou. Office & Warehouse: Bona Allen Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Reps.: A. G. Laughridge and O. A. Letz, Atlanta Office; S. D. Berg, 321 N. Caswell Road, Charlotte, N. C.; W. S. Shirley, 2708 Williams St., Dallas, Tex.; W. P. Cunningham, P. O. Box 1687, Houston, Tex.

**FIDELITY MACHINE CO.**, 3908 Franklin Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Rep.: E. A. Cordin, Philadelphia Office.

**FORD, CO., J. B.**, Wyandotte, Mich. Sou. Reps.: J. B. Ford Sales Co., 1147 Bird Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; J. B. Ford Sales Co., 1915 Inter-Southern Life Bldg., Louisville, Ky.; J. B. Ford Sales Co., 1405 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans, La. Warehouses in all principal Southern cities.

**FRANKLIN PROCESS CO.**, Providence, R. I. Southern Franklin Process Co., Greenville, S. C.; B. S. Phetteplace, Mgr. Central Franklin Process Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; C. R. Ewing, Mgr.

**GASTONIA BRUSH CO.**, Gastonia, N. C. C. E. Honeycutt, Mgr.

**GENERAL DYESTUFF CORP.**, 230 Fifth Ave., New York City. Sou. Office & Warehouse, 1101 S. Blvd., Charlotte, N. C.; B. A. Sigen, Mgr.

**GENERAL ELECTRIC CO.**, Schenectady, N. Y. Sou. Sales Offices & Warehouses: Atlanta, Ga.; E. H. Ginn, Dist. Mgr.; Charleston, W. Va.; W. L. Alston, Mgr.; Charlotte, N. C.; E. P. Coles, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex.; L. T. Blakely, Dist. Mgr.; Houston, Tex.; E. M. Wise, W. O'Hara, Mgrs.; Oklahoma City, Okla.; F. B. Hathaway, B. F. Dunlap, Mgrs. Sou. Sales Offices: Birmingham, Ala.; R. T. Brooke, Mgr.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; W. O. McKinnon, Mgr.; Ft. Worth, Tex.; A. H. Keen, Mgr.; Knoxville, Tenn.; A. B. Cox, Mgr.; Louisville, Ky.; E. B. Myrick, Mgr.; Memphis, Tenn.; G. O. McFarlane, Mgr.; Nashville, Tenn.; J. H. Barksdale, Mgr.; New Orleans, La.; B. Willard, Mgr.; Richmond, Va.; J. W. Hicklin, Mgr.; San Antonio, Tex.; Uthmaniyeh, Mgr. Sou. Service Shops: Atlanta, Ga.; W. J. Seibert, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex.; W. F. Easton, Mgr.; Houston, Tex.; F. C. Bunker, Mgr.

**GENERAL ELECTRIC VAPOR LAMP CO.**, Hoboken, N. J. Sou. Reps.: Frank E. Keener, 187 Spring St., N.W., Atlanta, Ga.; C. N. Knapp, Commercial Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

**GILL LEATHER CO.**, Salem, Mass. Sou. Reps.: Ralph Gossett, 904 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Hamner & Kirby, Gastonia, N. C.; Belton O. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.

**GREENSBORO LOOM REED CO.**, Greensboro, N. C. Geo. A. McPeters, Mgr., Charlotte, N. C.; E. J. McPeters, Supt., H. F. Harrill, Rep., Charlotte office.

**HALTON'S SONS, THOS., "C" and Clearfield**, Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Rep.: Dennis J. Dunn, P. O. Box 1261, Charlotte, N. C.

**HART PRODUCTS CORP.**, 1440 Broadway, New York City. Sou. Reps.: Chas. C. Clark, Box 374, Spartanburg, S. C.; Samuel Lehrer, Box 265, Spartanburg, S. C.; W. G. Shull, Box 623, Greenville, S. C.; O. T. Daniel, Textile Supply Co., 30 N. Market St., Dallas, Texas.

**HAYWOOD, MACKAY & VALENTINE, INC.**, New York City. Sou. Office: Reynolds Bldg., Winston-Salem, N. C.; T. Holt Haywood, Mgr.

**H & B AMERICAN MACHINE CO.**, Pawtucket, R. I. Sou. Office: Atlanta, Ga.; J. Carlie Martin, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: Thomas Aspden, Fred Wright, Arthur Drabble, Atlanta Office; Fred Dickson, P. O. Box 125, Rockingham, N. C.

**HERMAS MACHINE CO.**, Hawthorne, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., P. O. Box 520, Charlotte, N. C.

**HOUGHTON & CO., E. F.**, 240 W. Somerset St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Reps.: J. M. Keith, 529 Rhodes-Haverty Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; Jas. A. Brittain, 1028 Comer Bldg., Birmingham, Ala.; Porter H. Brown, P. O. Box 686, Chattanooga, Tenn.; H. J. Waldron and D. O. Wylie, P. O. Box 663, Greensboro, N. C.; R. J. Maxwell, P. O. Box 1241, Greenville, S. C.; F. A. Giersch, 418 N. 3rd St., St. Louis, Mo.; for New Orleans, La.

**HOWARD BROS. MFG. CO.**, Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office and Plant: 244 Forsyth St., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.; Guy L. Melchor, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: E. M. Terryberry, 208 Embassy Apts., 1513 Harvard St., Washington, D. C.; Guy L. Melchor, Jr., Atlanta Office.

**HYATT ROLLER BEARING CO.**, Newark, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Geo. H. Wooley, Jr., 2091 Selwyn Ave., Charlotte, N. C.

**ISELIN-JEFFERSON CO.**, 326 Broadway, New York City. Sou. Reps.: C. F. Burney, 5631 Willis Ave., Dallas, Tex.; E. C. Malone, 1013 Glenn Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

**JOHNSON, CHAS. B.**, Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

**KAUMAGRAPH CO.**, 290 Varick St., New York City. Sou. Offices: First Nat'l Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Chattanooga, Tenn.

**KEEVER STARCH CO.**, Columbus, Ohio. Sou. Office: 1200 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Daniel H. Wallace, Sou. Agent. Sou. Warehouses: Greenville, S. C.; Charlotte, N. C.; Burlington, N. C.; Rep.: Claude B. Her, P. O. Box 1383, Greenville, S. C.; Luke J. Castle, 2121 Dartmouth Place, Charlotte, N. C.; F. M. Wallace, 2027 Morris Ave., Birmingham, Ala.

**LAVONIA MFG. CO.**, Lavonia, Ga.

**LOCKWOOD-GREENE ENGINEERS, INC.**, 100 E. 42nd St., New York City. Sou. Office: Montgomery Bldg., Spartanburg, S. C.; R. E. Barnwell, V. P.

**MANHATTAN RUBBER MFG. DIVISION OF RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC.**, Passaic, N. J. Sou. Offices and Reps.: The Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Div., 1108 N. Fifth Ave., Birmingham, Ala.; Alabama-Annisston, Anniston Hdw. Co.; Birmingham, Crandall Eng. Co. (Special Agent); Birmingham, Long-Lewis Hdw. Co.; Gadsden, Gadsden Hdw. Co.; Huntsville, Noojin Hdw. & Supply Co.; Tuscaloosa, Allen & Jenson Co. Florida-Jacksonville, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Miami, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Tampa, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Georgia-Atlanta, Atlanta Belting Co.; Augusta, Bearing Parts & Supply Co.; Columbus, A. H. Watson (Special Agent); Macon, Bibb Supply Co.; Savannah, D. DeTreville (Special Agent); Kentucky-Ashtaburg, Ben Williamson & Co.; Harlan, Kentucky Mine Supply Co.; Louisville, Graft-Pelle Co. North Carolina-Charlotte, Matthews-Morse Sales Co.; Charlotte, Charlotte Supply Co.; Fayetteville, Huske Hdw. House; Gastonia, Gastonia Belting Co.; Goldsboro, Dewey Bros.; High Point, Beeson Hdw. Co.; Lenoir, Bernhard-Seagle Co.; Wilmington, Wilmington Iron Works; Winston-Salem, Kester Machinery Co. South Carolina-Anderson, Sullivan Hdw. Co.; Charleston, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Greenville, Sullivan Hdw. Co.; Tennessee-Chattanooga Belting & Supply Co.; Johnson City, Summers Hdw. Co.; Knoxville, W. J. Savage Co.; Nashville, Buford Bros., Inc. Service Rep.: J. P. Carter, 62 North Main St., Greer, S. C. (Phone 186); Salesmen: H. W. Blair, 240 Westfield Road, Charlotte, N. C.; E. H. Olney, 101 Gertrude St., Alta Vista Apts., Knoxville, Tenn.; C. P. Shook, Jr., 1031 North 30th St., Birmingham, Ala.

**MARTON CO., JOHN F.**, 247 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep.: O. H. Ochs, Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C.

**MATHIESON ALKALI WORKS, INC.**, 250 Park Ave., New York City. Sou. Plant, Saltville, Va.; E. A. Huits, V.-Pres. Sou. Office: First Nat'l Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Fred C. Tilson, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: E. M. Murray, E. M. Rollins, Jr., J. W. Ivey and B. T. Crayton, Charlotte Office; R. C. Staple, Box 483, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Z. N. Holler, 208 Montgomery St., Decatur, Ga.; J. W. Edmiston, Box 570, Memphis, Tenn.; V. M. Coates, 807 Lake Park, Baton Rouge, La.; T. J. Boyd, Adolphus Hotel, Dallas, Tex.

**MAUNEY-STEEL CO.**, 237 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Reps.: Aubrey Mauney, Burlington, N. C.; Don L. Hurlburt, 511 James Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.

**MERROW MACHINE CO., THE**, 8 Laurel St., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Reps.: W. Hollister, P. O. Box 563, Charlotte, N. C.; R. B. Moreland, P. O. Box 895, Atlanta, Ga.

**MORTON MACHINE WORKS**, Columbus, Ga. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

**NATIONAL ANILINE & CHEMICAL CO., INC.**, 40 Recker St., New York City. Sou. Office & Warehouse: 201 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; W. H. Willard, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: J. I. White, W. L. Barker, C. E. Blakely, Charlotte Office; J. T. Chase, American Savgs. Bk. Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; H. A. Rodgers, 810 James Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. E. Shuford, Jefferson St. Life Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; E. L. Pemberton, 324 Dick St., Fayetteville, N. C.

**NATIONAL RING TRAVELER CO.**, 237 W. Exchange St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office and Warehouse: 131 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps.: E. E. Taylor, Charlotte Office; C. D. Taylor, Sou. Agent, Gaffney, S. C.; Otto Pratt, Gaffney, S. C.; H. L. Lanier, Shawmut, Ala.; Roy S. Clemmons, 926 W. Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.

**NEWPORT CHEMICAL WORKS**, Passaic, N. J. Sou. Offices & Warehouses: 226 1/2 N. Forbis St., Greensboro, N. C.; W. M. Hunt, Mgr.; Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; D. S. Moss, Mgr.; Newnan, Ga., Tom Taylor, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: H. J. Horne and J. V. Killheffer, Greensboro Office; E. H. Grayson, Gillespie Terrace, Chattanooga, Tenn.

**NEW YORK & NEW JERSEY LUBRICANT CO.**, 292 Madison Ave., New York City, Sou. Offices, 691 Kingston Ave., Charlotte, N. C.; Lewis W. Thomas, Sou. District Mgr. Sou. Warehouses: Charlotte, N. C.; Spartanburg, S. C.; New Orleans, La.; Atlanta, Ga.; Greenville, S. C.

**OAKITE PRODUCTS, INC.**, New York, N. Y. Sou. Div. Office and Warehouse, Atlanta, Ga.; L. W. McCann, Div. Mgr., Atlanta, Ga.; E. Moline, Augusta, Ga.; R. B. Bailey, Memphis, Tenn.; H. J. Canny, Greensboro, N. C.; L. H. Gill, New Orleans, La.; W. A. McBride, Richmond, Va.; F. F. Wright, Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. C. Leonard, Div. Mgr., St. Louis, Mo.; W. B. Mix, Dallas, Tex.; C. A. Ormsby, Indianapolis, Ind.; C. C. Polley, Houston, Tex.; H. J. Steeb, St. Louis, Mo.; G. W. Tennyson, Peoria, Ill.; B. C. Browning, Tulsa, Okla.; R. M. Browning, Kansas City, Mo.; H. Bryan, Oklahoma City, Okla.; C. L. Fischer, St. Louis, Mo.

**PARKS-CRAMER CO.**, Fitchburg, Mass. Sou. Office and Plant, Charlotte, N. C.; W. B. Hodge, V. Pres., M. G. Townsend, Sou. Mgr. Sou. Reps.: W. H. Burnham, O. G. Culpepper and H. B. Rogers, Charlotte Office; J. F. Porter, P. O. Box 1355, Atlanta, Ga.

**FERRIS & SON, INC.**, R. F. Holyoke, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Fred H. White, Independence Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

**PLATT'S METALLIC CARD CLOTHING CO.**, Lexington, N. C. U. S. Agent, F. L. Hill, Box 407, Lexington, N. C. Sou. Reps.: W. F. Stegall, Cramerton, N. C.; R. L. Burkhead, Varner Bldg., Lexington, N. C.

**ROCKWEAVE MILLS**, LaGrange, Ga., Wm. H. Turner, Jr., Pres. and Gen. Mgr. Sou. Reps.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Hamner & Kirby, Gastonia, N. C.; J. M. Tull Rubber & Supply Co., 285 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.; Young & Vann Supply Co., 1725 First Ave., Birmingham, Ala.; Mills & Lupton Supply Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Nashville Machine & Supply Co., Nashville, Tenn.; Montgomery & Crawford, Spartanburg, S. C.; Sullivan Hdw. Co., Anderson, S. C.; Noland Co., Inc., Roanoke, Va.

**SACO-LOWELL SHOPS**, 147 Milk St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Office and Repair Depot, Charlotte, N. C.; Walter W. Gayles, Sou. Agent, Branch Sou. Offices: Atlanta, Ga., Fred P. Brooks, Mgr.; Spartanburg, S. C., H. P. Worth, Mgr.

**SARGENT'S SONS CORP.**, C. G., Graniteville, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Fred H. White, Independence Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

**SEYDEL CHEMICAL CO.**, Jersey City, N. J. Sou. Warehouse, Greenville, S. C.; S. C. Sou. Reps.: W. T. Smith, Box 349, Greenville, S. C.; I. G. Moore, 301 N. Market St., Dallas, Tex.

**SEYDEL-WOOLLEY CO.**, 748 Rice St., N.W., Atlanta, Ga.

**SHAMBO SHUTTLE CO.**, Woonsocket, R. I. Sou. Rep.: M. Bradford Hodges, Box 752, Atlanta, Ga.

**SIMP-EASTWOOD CORPORATION**, Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

**SIRRIE & CO.**, J. E., Greenville, S. C.

**SOLVAY SALES CORP.**, 61 Broadway, New York City, Sou. Reps.: Chas. H. Stone, 822 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.; Burkhardt-Schier Chemical Co., 1202 Chestnut St., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Woodward Wight Co., 451 Howard Ave., New Orleans, La.; J. A. Sudduth & Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Miller-Lenfesty Supply Co., Tampa, Miami and Jacksonville, Fla.

**SONOCO PRODUCTS CO.**, Hartsville, S. C.

**SOUTHERN SPINDLE & FLYER CO.**, Charlotte, N. C.; Wm. H. Monk, Mgr.

**STANLEY WORKS, THE**, New Britain, Conn. Sou. Office and Warehouse: 552 Murphy Ave., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.; H. C. Jones, Mgr.; Sou. Reps.: Horace E. Black, P. O. Box 424, Charlotte, N. C.

**STEEL HEDDLE MFG. CO.**, 2100 W. Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office and Plant: 621 E. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C.; H. E. Littlejohn, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: W. O. Jones and C. W. Cain, Greenville Office.

**STEIN, HALL & CO., INC.**, 285 Madison Ave., New York City, Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Ira L. Griffin, Mgr.

**TEON BEEING CO.** (D. P. Brown & Co.) 259-261 N. Lawrence St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Rep.: Newlin W. Fyle, Charlotte, N. C.

**TERRELL MACHINE CO.**, Charlotte, N. C., E. A. Terrell, Pres. and Mgr.

**TEXTILE DEVELOPMENT CO., THE**, 1001 Jefferson Standard Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; Sidney S. Paine, Pres. Ga.-Ala. Rep., Robert A. Morgan, Rome, Ga.

**TEXTILE-FINISHING MACHINERY CO., THE**, Providence, R. I. Sou. Office, 209 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; H. O. Mayer, Mgr.

**UNIVERSAL WINDING CO.**, 95 South St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Offices: Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Candler Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Reps.: Frederick Jackson and L. E. Wynn, Charlotte Office; J. W. Stribling, Atlanta Office.

**U S BOBBIN & SHUTTLE CO.**, Manchester, N. H. Sou. Plants: Monticello, Ga. (Jordan Division); Greenville, S. C.; Johnson City, Tenn. Sou. Reps.: L. K. Jordan, Sales Mgr., First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; D. C. Ragan, P. O. Box 536, High Point, N. C.; E. R. Umbach, P. O. Box 108, Atlanta, Ga.; M. Cusley, P. O. Box 816, Greenville, S. C.; J. H. Kelly, Jordan Div., Monticello, Ga.

**U. S. RING TRAVELER CO.**, 159 Aborn St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Reps.: Wm. P. Vaughan, Box 752, Greenville, S. C.; O. B. Land, Box 4, Marietta, Ga. Stocks at: Textile Mill Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Charlotte Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Carolina Mill Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Sullivan Hdw. Co., Anderson, S. C.; Fulton Mill Supply Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Young & Vann Supply Co., Birmingham, Ala.

**VEEDER-ROOT, INC.**, Hartford, Conn. Sou. Reps.: W. A. Kennedy Co., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Carolina Specialty Co., 122 Brevard Court, Charlotte, N. C.

**VICTOR RING TRAVELER CO.**, Providence, R. I. Sou. Offices and Warehouses: 615 Third National Bank Bldg., Gastonia, N. C.; A. B. Carter, Mgr.; 520 Angier Ave., N.E., Atlanta, Ga.; B. F. Barnes, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: B. F. Barnes, Jr., Atlanta Office; A. D. Carter and N. H. Thomas, Gastonia Office.

**VISCOSE CO.**, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., H. Wick Rose, Mgr.

**VOGEL CO., JOSEPH A.**, Wilmington, Del. Sou. Office: St. Louis, Mo.

**WHITIN MACHINE WORKS**, Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Offices: Whitin Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; W. H. Forcher and R. I. Dalton, Mgrs.; 1317 Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Reps.: M. P. Thomas, Charlotte Office; I. D. Wingo and C. M. Powell, Atlanta Office.

**WHITINSVILLE SPINNING RING CO.**, Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Webb Durham, 2029 East 5th St., Charlotte, N. C.

**WICKWIRE-SPENCER STEEL CO.**, 41 E. 42nd St., New York City, Sou. Rep.: James A. Greer, 60 Rutherford St., Greenville, S. C.

## Plans for Textile Show

Greenville, S. C.—The allotment of exhibition space for the Tenth Southern Textile Exposition, which will open ten months from now, is nearly completed. So many reservations have been made it will be necessary to erect a temporary annex, as in the past two expositions. Land adjoining Textile Hall has been leased for the purpose. By this arrangement the entire ground floor is tied in as one building.

Due to the exhibition of spinning machinery and to the enlarged requirements of other manufacturers, some changes in the diagram of the second floor have been made. It was stated at the office of Textile Hall that a complete list of exhibitors would be announced in a few weeks.

The program for "Textile Week" will include a number of interesting features, chief among which will be the autumn convention of the Southern Textile Association. Other meetings will be held. For the comfort and convenience of exhibitors and for entertainment of visitors the management are making more extensive plans than ever before. The selection of the exposition personnel has been made. The manager will be William G. Sirrine, president of the corporation, with Bertha M. Green, secretary, assisting.

## Clemson Textile Dept. Adds New Equipment

The Chemistry and Dyeing Division of the Clemson College (S. C.) Textile School has just installed a "Lightnin'" mixer which is equipped with a monel metal propeller. This mixer, made by the Mixing Equipment Company of Rochester, N. Y., is used in conjunction with the Hus-song skein dyeing machine. A reversing switch so changes the flow of the liquid as to give maximum penetration of the dyebath. This mixer

is adaptable to various other textile uses.

The Carding and Spinning Division has just installed the latest improvement in the Casablanco long draft spinning equipment. This equipment is well described in the "A B C of Long Draft Spinning," a booklet which has just been issued by the Whitin Machine Company, as well as in several of the recent textile magazines.

## Instrument Lines Merge

The Pyrometer Division of the Wilson-Maeulen Company, Inc., has merged with The Foxboro Company. This action has followed twenty-five years of close and friendly co-operation between the two companies, and was made wholly in the interest of better service by thus being able to offer complete instrumentation to industry. The many users of Wilson-Maeulen Pyrometers will be served by a larger, more widespread group of instrument engineers.

## Florida-Cuba Excursions

### Southern Railway System Announces

Very Low Round Trip Excursion Fares to Florida and Cuba, Season 1931

#### Round Trip Fares From CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Jacksonville, Fla.	\$20.50
Orlando, Fla.	28.40
St. Augustine, Fla.	22.50
Daytona, Fla.	26.45
West Palm Beach, Fla.	36.65
Tampa, Fla.	31.90
St. Petersburg, Fla.	33.20
Miami, Fla.	40.25
Lakeland, Fla.	31.15
Fort Myers, Fla.	36.30
Havana, Cuba	71.00

#### Round Trip Fares to Many Other Points in Florida

Tickets on Sale October 1st to December 31, 1931. Limit 14 days.

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# Mill Village Activities

*Edited by Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs—"Aunt Becky."*

## A Correction

Recently in a write-up of Willingham Mills, Macon, Ga., we stated that H. J. Kirby was superintendent of the Sunday school, when it should have been FRED L. MASON. We are sorry to have made this mistake, and thank Mr. C. J. Scarbary, secretary of the Baptist church and Sunday school, for this correction.

"AUNT BECKY."

## Porterdale, Ga.—And Three Bibb Mills,— Welaunee, Porterdale and Osprey

THREE BIBB MILLS—WELAUNEE, PORTERDALE AND  
OSPREY

### A Beautiful Town

P—is for Porter at head of the line.  
O—for Overseers, so friendly and fine.  
R—stands for Reason, Remembrance and Rule.  
T—are the Teachers in a wonderful school.  
E—is Efficiency, which knows no defeat.  
R—for Religion and fellowship sweet.  
D—is Deliverance from hunger and cold.  
A—stands for ALL in the "Bibb Family" fold.  
L—is for Love and Loyalty, too.  
E—is the End. So I'll stop—wouldn't you?

But there are hundreds of nice things I'd like to say for these lovely people if I could find words adequate. They are so fine and progressive, so in love with their work, so loyal to the mill company, so earnest in co-operation, so diligent in study of worth while subjects.

We are truly proud of our nice list of Bulletin readers at Porterdale. Mr. J. O. Porter, Agent, his splendid superintendents and overseers, were all wonderfully helpful to us in our work, and we thank them sincerely.

### WELAUNEE MILL

This is the little waste mill across the river, where we always start our work, because we are sure of hearty co-operation. J. T. Cook is superintendent of this mill and Porterdale Mill. L. M. Taunton is the live-wire overseer and Ivy Sparks, H. Y. Yancy, Alfred Grant, John Andrews and Edwin Gaither are young men who are interested in keeping up with the procession.

### PORTERDALE MILL

In the spinning room, R. J. Cason, overseer, is a hustler. Among the young men who run sections and others interested in keeping posted are Owen Shaw, Hugh Latham, G. G. Pilgrim, T. C. King and Dock Martin.

The twine room is an interesting department, and John A. Wooten, a fine young overseer. Perry McCart, W. B. Baird, J. T. Jaynes and Rosser Berry are among our new friends.

In the card room, Frank Burch, A. A. Hancock, Allen Wilson and W. H. Brooks are card grinders and section men.

Andrew Burch is overseer of the nice and busy packing room and Henry Harrison and A. L. Levèrett are among the live-wires.

### OSPREY MILL

Somehow we had it down in our mind that Superintendent J. S. Turner was an old man, and was a bit

stumped to find him young and handsome. E. O. DeFore is his very pleasant assistant.

B. B. Snow, overseer carding, is a young man we picked out two years ago as a winner, and we were delighted to see him in this position. He says he has the finest and most loyal bunch of employees that ever went into a mill—each the best ever on his own particular job. Among those we added to our mailing list with the help of Mr. Snow were: V. L. Herring, Roscoe C. Ingram and Frank Herring, card grinders; D. A. Lunsford and John Daniels, section men; M. J. Cason, electrical department; W. P. Allen, slubber tender, and Albert Dawkins, champion roving hauler.

Mr. Snow's card room holds the "No Accident" banner, having run six months without an accident. There are 285 cards, cared for by three grinders and one setter.

Mr. Sears is overseer in spinning. M. D. Drake, R. H. Wilson, Frank Scott and W. E. Studdard are fine young section men. Frank Scott was as glad to meet "Aunt Becky" as if she had been Santa Claus. He had read some of my books and thought them the best ever.

P. E. Finley, Jr., is the hustling overseer of twisting. W. W. Cawthon, H. T. Bowen and G. B. Gordon are among our readers.

C. P. Boyd is overseer the cloth room. Somehow, I failed to get the name of the overseer of weaving.

## Social Circle, Ga.—Social Circle Cotton Mill Company

We were glad to find that genial gentleman, Superintendent E. H. Hall, at the superintendent's desk. This is one of the Cannon Mills, and he had been transferred here from the Cannon Mills Company No. 3 Plant at York, where he had served many years.

H. D. Barrett, carder and spinner, has two sisters in Gastonia and always enjoys reading our Smyre Mill items. (Sorry we have not had any news from there recently. Wonder if those folks are made with Aunt Becky?)

A. A. Hurley, overseer weaving and slashing, is a Carolinian, too—in fact, most of the overseers are—and they all enjoy social Social Circle.

No doubt the place derived its lovely name from the fact that everybody is so social and friendly. R. L. Baughcum is overseer the cloth room; L. F. Simons, master mechanic. C. L. Walker is second hand in carding and J. L. West, second in spinning.

There just aren't any mills nicer and cleaner, and no work anywhere running better. Congratulations to Superintendent Hall and his fine overseers.

The product is sheeting and pillow cases.

## Milstead, Ga.—Milstead Mfg. Co.

This is one of the beautiful Callaway mills, with all the advantages for which that company is noted.

Beautiful homes, paved streets, smooth lawns, lots of shrubbery artistically grouped, good schools, churches and hotel, and last but not least, Newsom Hall, the new Community building that is the pride of everybody.

It is a triumph in more ways than one. Two big

buildings were converted into one and the work all done by mill employees while mill was curtailing. In this way Mr. Newsom gave work to those on the village who needed it.

We have never seen a nicer built or more complete community house.

Provision has been made for indoor games in one of the largest and best equipped play rooms, with gallery seats. The floors are a dream of perfection come true.

There's a kitchen, club rooms, barber shop, baths for both sexes, and everything that heart can wish. Mr. Jas. Newsom is vice-president and manager of the mill, Mayor of Milstead and leader in everything good for the community.

Overseers are the same as for some time past. J. C. McCullors is one of our new readers.

We were glad to find Boyce Estes, of LaGrange, training under Mr. Newsom. No doubt about his making good.

Mrs. Knight, at the hotel, made us very comfortable while we were in Milstead and we enjoyed being there.

### Winder, Ga.—Barrow County Cotton Mills

It was grand to find our good friend, L. W. Green holding the fort here as superintendent and general overseer. No "ice tags," no "frozen formalities," no big-I-little-you" atmosphere about the office or in the mill.

"Aunt Becky" received a welcome warm enough to gladden and thrill the heart, and had a mighty fine and pleasant visit.

Mr. Green's assistants in the mill are as follows: W. E. Bray, in carding; Mat Fagen, in spinning; E. A. Duncan in weaving; E. P. Worley in cloth room; V. D. LePortier, in dyeing; A. F. Jones, master mechanic; A. A. Kinney, in spooling and warping.

Willie Hill is shipping clerk and office man, and as courteous as a man can be. Billy Shields is the man everybody likes—for he's paymaster. R. G. Lawson, auditor.

This mill has had quite a tough time to keep going, but Mr. Green does not let the grass grow under his feet, regardless of his name.

### High Shoals, N. C.

Uncle Hamp and I paid a visit to High Shoals recently (Manville-Jenckes Plant) and was surprised to find so many improvements made during the past three or four years.

There's a big addition to the mill, a large nice office, and the cleanest, nicest, best running machinery imaginable. Uncle Hamp declares it is the nicest mill he's seen in North Carolina—and he isn't far wrong—ever! The new weave room where lawns are woven is truly beautiful.

W. G. Hardy, the superintendent, is a very pleasant young man, and we were delighted to shake hands with him.

W. L. Martin is the hustling overseer of both carding and spinning, L. C. Burgin and George Newton are card grinders, E. A. Clanton, second hand, J. M. West, section man on combers. W. J. Phillips is second hand in spinning and B. L. Pasour is one of the live wire section men. A. R. Newberry is a young man who is working all through the mill, preparing for the future.

L. D. DeLoach is overseer weaving, with J. F. Lachapelle, second hand. O. H. Dillard, overseer the cloth room; R. C. Clements, master mechanic; M. E. Robinson, machinist.

We thank every overseer for courtesies extended. A fine new bridge is being built across the river here.

### Mrs. Mary R. Willis

Mrs. Mary R., wife of E. J. Willis, supply clerk at Newberry Mills, Newberry, S. C., passed from earth to heaven, Nov. 14th, and her remains laid to rest in West End Cemetery, Nov. 15th. She had been ill a long time and her death was not unexpected. The funeral services were held in West End Baptist church, conducted by Rev. E. E. Hite, pastor. Beside her husband, she left a daughter, Mabel, aged 17.

The floral offerings were truly beautiful and numerous—sweet and silent tokens of respect, comforting the hearts of the bereaved.

### Columbus, Ga.—Columbus Mfg. Co.

This is one of the nicest mills and best mill companies in the South, and it is an inspiration to go over the plant and note the order and cleanliness.

There are no finer people anywhere than these mill officials. President F. B. Gordon and Superintendent Geo. W. Murphy are noted for their friendliness and courtesy to visitors, and for their unfailing kindness to their employees, many of whom have never worked anywhere else, and would not think of doing so.

The overseers remain the same as for a long time past, and all are efficient and gentlemanly—otherwise there would be some changes.

The product is sheeting of high quality and reputation, and we expect soon to see this mill running full time and full capacity.

Merit always wins, soon or late.

### As It Looks To a Practionary

Our young intellectuals heard with disgust  
Such words as "You ought to," "You shouldn't," "You must,"

And a greater than they seemed a notion so odd  
That they passed resolutions, abolishing God.

Now before they abolished Him, God had created  
The male and the female, fore-doomed to be mated;  
But the female careerist was impatient of checks,  
So they passed resolutions abolishing sex.

But sex, though abolished in all occupations,  
Had a knack of recurring in human relations;  
Attempts to restrain it were fruitful of quarrels,  
So they passed resolutions abolishing morals.

What really annoyed them, or so one collects,  
Was that causes still went on producing effects  
(Like the wages of sin in Victorian tracts):  
So they passed resolutions abolishing facts.

They abolished in verses the meter and rhyme;  
In sculpture the form, and in music the time,  
And as courtesy seemed to them bourgeois and flat  
They passed resolutions abolishing that.

Time brings its revenges! I hear them deplore  
That all they've abolished goes on as before.  
When the lesson strikes home, will they settle their  
schisms

By one last resolution abolishing "isms?"

—Macflecwnoe.

## CLASSIFIED ADS.

**WANTED**—Position as overseer Roller Shop; can stop your flannels and cots from slipping; 18 years experience, can furnish references. D. R., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

**POSITION** wanted as overseer warp preparation department. Experienced on white and colored goods. Competent to handle large job. Best reference present employer. B. F. S., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

**THE RIGHT WAY TO TRAVEL** is by train. The safest. Most comfortable. Most reliable. Costs less. Inquire of Ticket Agents regarding greatly reduced fares for short trips.  
**SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM**

**FOR SALE**  
**POMONA WATER LUBRICATED DEEP WELL TURBINE PUMPS** featuring the Goodrich cutless rubber bearing. No leathers, valves or wearing rings to wear out. Eliminate that heavy pulling expense. Geo. A. Westbrook, Distributor, 404 Independence Building, Charlotte, N. C. Phone 7379.

### For Sale

We have recently purchased Dye House Machinery consisting of One Six Warp Cocker Continuous System Warp Indigo Dyeing Equipment, and Two Morton Beam Dyeing Machines complete. Condition of all of this Machinery guaranteed equal to new, and can be purchased and installed by us at a low price.

Cocker Machine & Foundry Company  
Gastonia, N. C.

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Set Regular "Want Ad" Style, without border or display lines—4c per word, each insertion.

Minimum charge, \$1.00. Terms—Cash with order.

Set Display Style, with headings in larger type and border—\$3.00 per inch, one insertion.

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Charlotte, N. C.

## To Open Shirt Plant in Clarksville, Tenn.

Clarksville, Tenn.—The industrial committee of the local chamber of commerce has completed negotiations with Harlan & Williams, of Nashville, for the establishment of a shirt factory here at the Public Square and Legion street soon after January 1.

The plant will employ 100 or more women and girls at the outset and have a weekly payroll of about \$1,000, it was stated.

Mercchants here are being asked to contribute to a fund for maintenance of the building so that it may be turned over to the new occupants rent-free.

## Christmas Holiday Fares

**Southern Railway System**  
**Announces**

**Greatly Reduced Round Trip Fares for the Xmas Holidays**

**One Fare Plus 1/3 Fare For The Round Trip**

Round trip fares from Charlotte, N. C. to some of the principal points.

Washington, D. C.	\$18.15
Atlanta, Ga.	12.48
Birmingham, Ala.	20.48
Chattanooga, Tenn.	18.48
Knoxville, Tenn.	13.18
Asheville, N. C.	6.95
Winston-Salem, N. C.	4.00
Greensboro, N. C.	4.51
Raleigh, N. C.	8.35
Durham, N. C.	7.12
Goldsboro, N. C.	10.08
Greenville, S. C.	5.12
Spartanburg, S. C.	3.60
Columbia, S. C.	5.20
Charleston, S. C.	11.10
Augusta, Ga.	9.19
Jacksonville, Fla.	20.20
Richmond, Va.	13.59
Norfolk, Va.	16.75
High Point, N. C.	3.79
Hickory, N. C.	3.66
Salisbury, N. C.	2.12

Round trip tickets on sale to all points Southeastern States, December 16th to 25th inclusive, final limit midnight, January 6th, 1932.

Ask Ticket Agents about CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY fares to points in the North, West and Southwest.

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**R. H. GRAHAM**  
Division Passenger Agent  
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